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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

From the National Intelligencer.

MOUNTAIN CLIMATES AND PRODUCTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Messrs. Editors: Raised in the mountains of North Carolina, I hope you will allow me to furnish you a brief sketch of some of the advantages and peculiarities of that region, with some facts possessing more or less interest to those who may wish to make further investigations.

Mount Tryon, in Rutherford county, has long been celebrated for its exemption from killing frosts, and believed (very erroneously, however) to be an anomaly in this respect. More recently other points of the mountain ranges have been quite as erroneously represented as entirely free from dew and frost, even by men of some pretensions to science. A very pleasant and intelligent writer in the August and November numbers of the North Carolina Planter has furnished some interesting particulars in regard to the mountains of that section, in connection with the subject of fruit culture, and "the genial influences of the *thermal stratum*" in the preservation of the most tender plants. Still he does not correct the *common error* by stating simply that "above the well-defined outline of this stratum on the mountain sides frost abruptly ceases." In placing the frost line at an elevation of three hundred feet, he is too indefinite, as that height or gauge will not apply to many valleys of rolling and uneven surface; while the surface of the heavy dew and frost stratum represents a plane, level or nearly so, in each valley or basin, though differing greatly in comparative elevation in different valleys. These valleys are often separated on the same streams by abrupt descents, and divided by cross ranges or spurs from the higher ranges of mountains. These higher ranges are mainly and in some instances entirely above the plane of killing frosts, and in some highly favored localities includes some of the adjacent flat lands also; while the deeper and more central portions of the valleys may be more than three hundred feet below this plane. Within the limits of Watauga county, North Carolina, are embraced some of the extreme head-waters of the Ohio, Tennessee, Santee, and Pedee rivers, watering beautiful and fertile valleys, confined more or less by surrounding high mountains. The dew here is very heavy, and the outline of killing frosts as well defined as in valleys on the same streams below, though differing in elevation from 500 to 2,000 feet. The level of killing frosts in each situation is very nearly the same in all instances and in different years.

About the 20th of August, 1837, I witnessed well defined outlines of killing frost along the sloping hills and valleys of western New York; and at various times since, at different points along the Alleghany and Cumberland ranges in Virginia, Tennessee, the Carolinas, and Georgia, but more accurately on the 16th of April, 1849; about the 20th of May, 1852; on the 28th of April, and in the fall of 1857, and spring of 1858.

The same effects of frosts are said to influence the growth and maturity of grapes on some of the European mountains, and I suppose is common to most if not to all mountains. This warm stratum covers, I suppose, the greater part of the earth at a small elevation above its surface. The area of lands, however, that lie within this genial clime, and fit for cultivation, is very limited; and to citizens of the broad and extended belt of country between the Atlantic coast and the Blue Ridge, the South and Brushy Mountains, (and some other isolated points,) are destined to become places of interest and value. In the hands of intelligent fruit growers it would be charming indeed. So well defined was the outline of killing frost along the base of these mountains after the frost of the 16th of April, 1849, that all above to their summits, extending some ninety to one hundred miles, were clothed in the brightest and greenest robe that the half grown leaves and tendrils could give, and presented a strange contrast to the broad and blackened plains below, extended north and west to the Blue Ridge, and eastward to the pine lands in the middle portions of the State. In the autumn of 1857, when the corn and other vegetation was killed in Lincoln, Iredell, and other counties below, there were cornfields on these mountains, and even above the high valleys alluded to in Watauga county, left perfectly green and unstained by the frost. Later, however, frost was seen as usual on the higher lands, even to the summits of high mountains; (lightest, however, on the highest points.) Long after killing frost below I have seen corn, cotton, field peas, pepper, tomatoes, and watermelon vines continue green, most of them blooming fresh, and some of them growing luxuriantly. This warm clime is sought, especially at this green season, by birds and animals, and the sensitive deer is then sought for, in hunter's phrase, on the high ridges. Some tender persons residing here complain of chill going below. Here, too, apples, peaches, and the more delicate fruits grow in greatest perfection, and are rarely known to be injured by frosts. I have eaten the northern and low country fruits, both in the Northern and Southern markets, and feel assured, by comparison, that the fruits of the Brushy and South Mountains will ripen in greater perfection than in the more northern latitudes, the low country, or the higher Alleghany Mountains. Next in quality I suppose will be the southwestern portions of the Alleghany and Cumberland Mountains.

On the 6th of January, two years ago, and now (as I witnessed a few days ago) in some orchards on the Brushy Mountains, the ground was covered with as fine apples as I ever saw, and many trees almost breaking with the weight of the fruit; and these orchards had not been trimmed or cultivated for ten or fifteen years. This fruit was but slightly injured by frost, and I was told that a harder freeze would only make it better for present use. The same varieties below, with less aroma and saccharine, have rotted long since. Other tests, too, have shown the marked superiority of these fruits.

Upon the *cereals* the effect of this warm, dry atmosphere is not less marked and significant, and may by further investigation be productive of some practical results. *Rust* here is scarcely if ever seen, and notwithstanding its general prevalence and destructive effects throughout the Atlantic and Western States upon the harvests of last year, the wheat and oats on the Brushy Mountains, and also upon the high mountains of Watauga, were of superior quality, and the straw remarkably bright and clean, as may now be seen.

Whether science has or has not fully developed and explained all that is useful and curious in these phenomena, it is desirable at least that the subject be made more familiar to readers generally.

Is this plane of the heavy dews and frosts, (so definitely marked) and also those marked above—*one* by fogs that fill our valleys in damp weather, and *another*, still higher, upon which the clouds rest, that sometimes veil our mountain heights—or the *cause* of their different strata understood? Do their different temperatures sometimes affect barometrical measurements of heights? Can they be satisfactorily accounted for by the principle of gravitation? Are there not some acetous or poisonous elements, prejudicial to the health of animals and plants, and which, with the dew, seeks the lowest level? May not the citizens of populous and unhealthy cities, at small expense, extract from the higher and purer air enough at least to expel the unwholesome atmosphere from their dwellings? Is not the small area of land above the cold and humid atmosphere of intrinsic value to invalids, especially in pulmonary and rheumatic diseases? Would not those who are depressed and enervated by unhealthy districts and wish to be recuperated, find these to be charming places of resort?—where the dry, stimulating air, pure water, and some of the most lovely landscape and mountain scenery combine to minister to his mental and physical enjoyments? Around him, standing in bold and beautiful array, along an extent of hundreds of miles, and nearly in the following order: The Peaks of Otter, White, Phœnix, Negro, Three-top, Elk, Rich, Hanging-rock, Flat-top, Grandfather, Yellow, Roane, Hawk-bill, Table-rock, Bald, Black, (with its several heights,) Cæsar's-head, Mt. Pisgah, Shining-rock, Balsam; and, further on, the towering heights of the Great Smoky mountain, and many other points of interest omitted here; while the Pilot, King's Mountain, and Hibriten stand like sentinels in the vast and ocean-like plains below. It is here in these high-lands that the mountain boys learn as their fathers did, to love the "Old North State," and to venerate and defend "The American Union."

I will close here, as my sketch has grown longer than I intended. WM. A. LENOIR.

FORT DEFIANCE, (N. C.) JAN. 8, 1859.

Mr Buchanan's visit to Chapel Hill.—It has been announced that President Buchanan intended to visit Chapel Hill on Commencement occasion in June. Is there not some mistake about it—has any one any positive information on that point? Mr. Black, one of the President's cabinet officers, expressed the opinion here last week that the report was erroneous; remarking that it was understood that Mr. Buchanan had determined to make no excursions this summer further than to visit Bedford Springs, a place he has resorted to for a number of years past.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

French Broad Railroad.—The Magistrates of Henderson county have *unanimously* passed an order to submit to the people of the county the proposition to make a county subscription of *one hundred thousand dollars* to the French Broad Railroad. And the Magistrates of Buncombe county have *unanimously* passed an order to submit to the people a proposition to take stock in the same road to the amount of *one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.*

The Fruit Crop.—We regret to learn that the fruit crop west of this is much injured, and in some localities nearly cut off. If the young fruit about here should escape the cool weather prevailing at present, (Monday evening,) and for a few days past, we may expect a fair but not a full supply. *Ral. Standard.*

All Gone.—The Asheville News says that "the recent cold weather and heavy frosts have cut off our fruit prospects almost entirely. There may be some apples, but peaches are not to be hoped for."

Large Estate willed to the Romish Church.—We learn from the Lancaster (S. C.) Ledger that the estate of the late Hon. Wm. McKenna was appraised last week at $210,918. The negroes, 168 in number, were valued at $129,250. It has been stated heretofore that Mr. McKenna bequeathed nearly all this vast amount to the Roman Catholic Church. The Ledger says that McKenna willed to his only child and daughter, Mrs. Mittag, the small annuity of $50, although it is well known that she and her family are in needy circumstances. Besides this he gave a nephew a legacy of $100. The heirs have instituted proceedings to annul the will.

A Remnant of the Lost Tribes.—The Jewish *Chronicle* states that the remnants of a Jewish colony have been found at Kaifung-foo, China. A communication is about to be opened with these sons of Israel by their British co-religionists, and they will be requested to send two youths to England to receive an European education. They have been separated from all intercourse with the remainder of their race for a period of six centuries.

Redeeming a Note.—The Okolona (Miss.) News, tells the following story:

"Old P. is well known in some parts as one who never pays a debt if it can be avoided. Has plenty of money, and is a jolly, rollicking old chap. Gets pretty drunk occasionally, when of course some friend takes care of him.

A few days since he fell into the hands of a friend who held his note for a sum of money, and as it was a last chance, the friend dived into old P.'s wallet, took out the amount of the note, and put the note where the money had been.

When he awoke to consciousness, as was his wont he took out his wallet to count how much money he was out. Finding his purse almost depleted he thundered:

'How did I spend all my money?'

'You paid off that note I held,' answered the friend.

'Well,' muttered old P., quietly stowing away his wallet, 'I must have been very drunk!'

WHIG MEETING IN ANSON.

In pursuance of a call published in the *Argus*, the Whigs of Anson met at the Court House on the 12th inst. It was truly an old fashioned 1840 Whig rally. The house was filled by the people, and never have we witnessed a more attentive and gratified auditory. The words of the speakers were drank in, and the thoughtful, anxious countenances of the vast multitude, showed that they felt the truth of the statements made by the speakers, and evidenced their determination to exercise to the uttermost their influence, talents, and means to defeat the Democratic party, which has brought such disgrace and dishonor upon the country.

On motion of Dr. W. Hollifield, Alexander Little, Esq., was called to the chair. W. E. Troy and E. R. Liles were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed Committee on Resolutions:

T. S. Ashe, C. W. Fenton, Dr. W. Hollifield, Dr. W. G. Jones, Col. W. C. Smith, S. V. Simons, Col. J. J. Cox, John Grady, Major P. Richardson, W. Allen, Esq., Dr. Jno. S. Kendall.

During the absence of the committee, Hon. E. Deberry, than whom there lives not the man who possesses more unlimitedly the confidence of the people of Anson, addressed the meeting.

He was followed by Gen. Doekery, the "old War horse."

The following preamble and resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We cannot, as men, be longer indifferent to the wasteful extravagance and official corruption which marks the history of the present Federal Administration; And whereas, our brethren, the Whigs and conservative men of the Union, are uniting for the purpose of defeating the falsely called Democratic party, and of placing at the head of Government a national man who will administer public affairs for the good of the whole people, and by a wise and economical administration of the National Government, restore peace and confidence throughout our borders; and, as conducive to this end, we, the Whigs of Anson county, propose a District Convention, to be held at Charlotte on the 18th day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this, the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the next Congress of the United States, recommending Whigs throughout the District to hold meetings and appoint delegates to said Convention; and as a manifesto of the principles to which we mean to adhere, in the language of Washington, be it

1. Resolved, That we cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to the Union—that we regard it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity—that we will watch for its preservation with jealous anxiety, that we will discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned—and we will indignantly frown upon the first dawning of and attempt to alienate any portion of the country from the rest, or to enfeeble the social ties which now link together the various parts.

2. Resolved, That we, the Whigs of old Anson, unite heart and hand with our brother Whigs all over the Union, "a union for the sake of the Union."

3. Resolved, That we repudiate and condemn the policy which is economical on *paper*, and in practice so outrageously the reverse that in two years millions of surplus have been squandered—millions of current revenue unaccounted for, and millions of a national debt contracted.

4. Resolved, That we are tired and sick of the useless agitation of the slavery question, which we hope, however, has at last satisfied the Southern people that there is some difference between Democratic promises and Democratic performance.

5. Resolved, That the defeat of the Democratic party is, in our opinion, indispensable to the welfare and continuance of the Union, and is, therefore, a great national necessity.

6. Resolved, That we deem it the duty of every conservative man in the Union, with whatever party he may have acted in the past, now to use and exert his influence to the uttermost to defeat this sectional and slavery agitating party and to unite himself to the great national party—the National Whig party.

7. Resolved, That Cuba, when that Island can be acquired consistently with National honor, should be ours, and that it is the duty of the Government to prevent its becoming the property of a foreign power.

8. Resolved, That in the distribution of the public lands, North Carolina, and all the old States, are equally entitled with the States and Territories in which said lands lie.

9. Resolved, That we are opposed to direct taxation, and in favor of a tariff sufficient to defray the expenses of government, economically administered.

10. Resolved, That our naturalization laws should be revised and amended so as to extend the time of probation now prescribed; prevent the emigration of paupers and criminals, and debar all from participating in our elections who have not complied with the *spirit*, as well as the *letter*, of the law.

11. Resolved, That, as Whigs of North Carolina, we are determined to know no geographical parties, no sectional distinctions, no North, no South, no East, no West—but our country—our whole country.

12. Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of three Whigs for the county to act in concert with the Executive Committee of the State, and have in charge all matters pertaining to a proper reorganization of the old Whig party upon its ancient land-marks.

13. Resolved, That we heartily approve the course of Hons. John A. Gilmer and Z. B. Vance, the only Whig Representatives of our State in the last National Congress, and though it may be said that we are traveling out of our jurisdiction, yet they have been so slandered and persecuted, that we cannot refrain this expression of sympathy and good will towards two well tried, approved, good and faithful servants.

The Chairman, at the request of the meeting, appointed the following named gentlemen delegates to the convention to be holden at *Charlotte* on the 18th of May next—the Chairman being, on motion to that effect, added to the number:

James A. Leak, C. W. Fenton, T. S. Ashe, C. E. Smith, W. E. Troy, E. H. Streater, J. C. Caraway, R. H. Battle, W. H. Hollifield, R. T. Hall, J. R. Hargrave, E. R. Liles, P. Richardson, R. Buchanan, John Grady, J. J. Cox, J. Robinson, James A. Liles, James D. Hooker, Henry W. Deberry, Rowland Crump, S. C. Jones, Col. W. C. Smith, W. M. Pickett, Mastin C. Long, E. D. Ingraham, Thos. C. Capel, P. N. Ingraham, Col. W. G. Smith, B. I. Dunlap, Dr. Wm. S. Kendall, Robert Burns, H. S. Lilly, Dr. A. Myers, B. N. Redfearn, E. D. Huntly, E. D. Gaddy, Vernon Allen, J. W. Davis, L. L. Polk, H. Sturdivant, William Crowder, F. B. Flake, S. V. Simons, Thos. W. Kendall, James Dunn, Walter Burns, J. P. Richardson, Townly Redfearn, M. P. Jones, John G. Bennett.

Col. Cameron, being called upon, came forward and delivered one of the most impressive and eloquent speeches we have listened to for years. The fires of patriotism were rekindled in many bosoms where they had grown dim. The kindling eye and glowing cheek attested the power and fervor of the orator, as he spoke of the happy and prosperous times our country once enjoyed under the guidance of the good and great men whose influence and example were worthy of the high positions they were called to fill, and drew a startling but truthful picture of her present condition under the management of professedly economical, but glaringly false and illimitably extravagant Democratic administration.

A. LITTLE, Chm'n

W. E. TROY, } Secretaries.
E. R. LILES, }

The Sickles Trial.—It is creeping along slowly. The Sickles servants are now under examination.

North Carolina Bonds are selling in New York this week at 100¼. Virginia 99¼.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1859.

PENITENTIARIES.—The following remarks on the subject of penitentiary punishment we copy from a long article in a late Baltimore Patriot:—

"The system of confinement at hard labor in the penitentiary—houses established in most of the States of this Union—has not resulted at all, according to the most reliable information, in any reform to the criminal. It has accomplished the object of a *prison;* it has detained in more or less reclusion, according to the strictness of the discipline, the violators of life and property, and has secured society from the evils of their presence. But it has not justified the name given to such houses: it has not secured the *penitence* and reform of the offender.

"The question of the duty of society to the criminal as well as to itself, is one whose solution seems as difficult as it is interesting and necessary. In those States where no penitentiaries exist, as N. Carolina and Delaware, it is not found that crime is frequent or increasing; so that the absence of the terror of incarceration in them which is supposed to deter from the commission of crime, does not render it more common. We cannot undertake the system of deportation, since we have not and cannot hope to have distant depots for such objects; and the only mode in which any prospect of amelioration for us can be seen, is, after the great work of *prevention* by education and moral influences, some improvement in a system of rewards for good behavior and a shortening of the term to those who shall prove themselves, during their confinement, not beyond the influences of good."

The people of North Carolina voted wisely, some years ago, against the establishment of a State penitentiary. Their principal objection to it was, we believe, its cost; but in our opinion the pernicious effects of the system upon society and upon convicts furnishes a stronger reason still. A number of our citizens will remember a deeply interesting conversation in which an eminent divine gave the results of his observations for a long series of years of the effect of the substitution of that species of punishment for the good old system in his native State. "When a man commits murder," said he, "hang him; when he swears to a lie, crop him; when he steals, whip him—as they wisely do in good old North Carolina. But do not put him in a penitentiary, with a crowd of the worst of mankind, that he may there study villainy, and graduate a proficient in every species of crime." He then related the incidents of his clerical attendance on a mail robber who was hanged some 30 years ago, and who solemnly assured him that he had never committed a crime until, while yet a boy, he was arrested and convicted of some offence of which he was innocent, sent to the penitentiary, and there learned to sin without scruple, until, in the course of his short life he had committed every crime except murder.

As the Patriot remarks, it is not found that crime is frequent or increasing in North Carolina—at least not increasing with rapid strides as in other States. And the reasons doubtless are, that criminals, (not all, but many,) are convicted and punished in North Carolina, and not either suffered to escape altogether or sent to a penitentiary to be educated in crime.

SLIGHT DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.—The Washington Constitution (Administration organ) of Sunday last glorifies the Democracy at great length. It institutes a comparison between parties, and sums up the result with much self-satisfaction. "It fills the heart of a democrat with pride, says the Constitution, to contrast the position of his own party with that of the opposition. Whilst the latter is composed of a heterogeneous mass of irreconcilable elements, avowing the most antagonistic doctrines, fighting under every variety of banners, and only agreeing among themselves in one common sentiment of hostility to the democracy, our own party stands before the country the only representative of a common faith and the only reliable defenders of a common constitution."

The Charleston Mercury, (So. Ca. Democratic organ) of Saturday last, received by the same mail, expresses a very different opinion. It does not believe that there is a Democratic *party* at all, and regards the Republicans as without an organized opposition. "They are not, says the Mercury, mere "mischief makers and agitators"—"trimmers and gramblers in politics." They are a great party—*the only* party, properly speaking, in the United States, with broad and comprehensive principles and objects. Disparaging an enemy never weakens him. Contempt is as often the language of fear as of disesteem. To speak lightly of such a party—the only truly consistent and united party in the United States—is neither good taste nor good policy."

But the Constitution felicitates itself upon another wonderful attribute of Democracy—Democracy is one and the same thing every where. "It matters not where you meet a true democrat—whether in Massachusetts or Virginia—you will find him the advocate of the same cardinal doctrines of constitutional right and justice. He carries with him the same platform of principles. His note book for Maine answers as well for Florida and Minnesota as for his own State. It requires no change of programme for each locality in which his battle is to be fought."

Now the Mercury is in great trouble because this is not so. "Can a democrat in New Jersey or Pennsylvania, asks the Mercury, breathe the breath of political life and oppose a protective tariff? Can a democrat anywhere in the North be sustained by the people and support the rights of the South in our territories according to the decision of the Dred Scott case? The simple truth is, that there is an antagonism in feelings and interests between the two sections of the Union. The course of northern democrats in leaving the democratic party and acting with the black republicans whenever the sectional interests of the North is concerned, is a stern political necessity, to which they must yield, or take political martyrdom."

WHIG MEETING IN ANSON.—The reader will find in another column the proceedings of a Whig meeting in the good old county of Anson, where it was formerly a matter of boast that there were "Eleven Hundred Whigs," and where we hope there will be as many hereafter, in view of the prevalence, now, of those democratic corruptions in office which then drove the people so generally into opposition to democracy. In the present meeting we recognize the names of many good and true men, by whose side we have long battled against democracy, and with whom it is our pleasure still to act.

The proceedings of this meeting ought to have appeared in last Monday's Observer; but from some unknown cause the Argus containing them did not reach us, and has not yet come to hand.

MR. EVERETT'S LECTURE.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes that the receipts at Chapel Hill were about $650. The Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies contributed, each, $250; about $1 for each of the students.

Mr. Everett was the guest of Prof. Hubbard while at Chapel Hill.

The receipts at Raleigh were $531. The four lectures in this State have yielded rather more than $2,900.

THE WAR AT RALEIGH.—The Giraffe is down upon the Standard this week with upwards of seven columns. Mr. Cantwell contributes two; the remainder is the Giraffe's. The Giraffe, we rather infer from some of its remarks, is to be a democratic organ in opposition to the Standard.

The Standard of yesterday has about four columns in reply to all this.

Hit Us Again.—The Fayetteville *Observer* is welcome to blow us up just as much as it pleases about our want of Hotel accommodations. It serves the town of Wilmington right to be blowed up, and we have bragged so much, and with such fair reason, too, of our go-ahead-ativeness in other respects, that it is a good thing that we should be kept wide-awake to our defects in this respect. But we are not going to fail in this enterprise. The hotel is going to be built—see if it don't; and those least favorable to it will become its warmest friends. We should not wonder if the Editors of the *Observer* should really be converted and be made to like something down this way.—*Wil. Journal.*

There now! it is just as we expected! We have done the job for the Wilmington Hotel. The last time the Journal had any thing to say about it, that paper was in the lowest sort of spirits, scolding the men of capital and property for not investing; and finally, tired of blowing up, it washed its hands of the whole business. But it is all easy enough since the Observer took it in hand—"the hotel is going to be built—see if it don't." [Don't what? we beg the Journal to inform us.]

"The Observer made to like something down this way"? Why bless you, Mr. Journal, we have always been admirers of *modest* merit and *unselfish* enterprise. But seriously, we do like a good many somethings, and still more somebodys, down your way. In all our visits to Wilmington, however, we never stopped but one night at one of your hotels, and it is with a vivid recollection of *that* night that we have contributed our mite towards the building of *the* Wilmington Hotel.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.—We believe that "an economical administration of the Government" is laid down as a cardinal principle in every Democratic National platform. They preach economy with great vigor. An instance: In 1842, Mr. Clay's resolutions in relation to the government resources and expenditures were under discussion in the Senate, and Mr. Calhoun said:

"But in making these calculations, I by no means wish to be understood as acquiescing in the estimates which the Senator has made of what ought to be the expenditures of the Government. I hold them much too high. [Mr. Clay's estimate was $24,000,000.] With an efficient system of administration, actuated by a true spirit of economy, seventeen millions would be ample to meet all expenses without impairing the efficiency of the Government, as I have shown on a former occasion; to raise which an average duty of twelve or fifteen per cent., instead of twenty, would, with the aid of the revenue from the lands, be abundantly sufficient."

For the fiscal year 1857–58, fifteen years after Mr. Calhoun made this estimate of $17,000,000 as ample, in a period of profound peace, the government expenditures exceeded $80,000,000! Of course Mr. Calhoun's estimate was too low then or now, but it will serve to show the difference between Democratic professions out of power, and Democratic practice in power.

A NEW SOUTHERN LITERARY PAPER.—Jas. Gardner, Esq. the successful Proprietor, and former Editor, of the Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist, proposes to publish a weekly Literary and Agricultural paper, to be called "The Southern Field and Fireside," at $2 a year, cash. It will be in style similar to the N. Y. Ledger, but of larger size. The first issue, on the 28th May, will be 20,000 copies. He offers Postmasters and others handsome commissions and premiums for procuring lists of subscribers, and the following premiums to writers:—

For the best Novellette, or Tale of Fiction	$100
For the best Literary Essay	50
For the best Agricultural Essay	50
For the best Poem, not less than 60 lines	25
For the best Poem, less than 60 lines	25

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,362,214 bales, against 2,582,410 bales last year. Increase, 779,804 bales. The receipts at interior towns not yet received at port would swell this some hundreds of thousands of bales.

ONE OF THE "OLD ROMANS."—The Charleston Courier acknowledges the reception of a package of copies of the speech of Hon. Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, of Mississippi, on the Tariff, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 21st February.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 18.

The *Europa* from Liverpool with dates to the 2d, arrived early this morning.

Peace and War Rumors.—Austria objected to Baden as the place of meeting for the Peace Congress. France leaves the choice of the place to her. Piedmont will not be admitted to the Congress as a great power, but on similar conditions to the other Italian States.

Count Cavour has returned from Turin, having, as is said, secured the object of his mission to the French Emperor.

Military preparations are continued in France and Austria without relaxation.

The Paris Bourse closed firmly at 66f. 50c. for French 3 per cents.

British Reform Bill.—The House of Commons had decided on the Reform Bill. The vote stood 291 for a second reading, and three hundred and and thirty for Lord Russell's resolution for a further extension of the elective franchise, making a majority against the Government of 39.

The Earl of Derby in the House of Lords said the Cabinet were considering what course to adopt. He had had an interview with the Queen, but nothing definite was resolved on. He would, however, announce their intention on the fourth instant. The resignation of the Ministry was generally anticipated.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, April 20, 1859.

The *Arabia* arrived here this morning, with one week's later dates from Europe, to the 9th inst.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, April 9.—Cotton. All qualities have declined 1-16d, per lb. The market closed firm at 7¾d. for Middling Orleans. Breadstuffs very dull. Provisions firm.

The Cuba Revolution Story.—The latest dates from Cuba, at New York on the 19th inst., represent all quiet.

W. C. & R. Railroad.—The President has contracted for iron to lay the track of our road for 115 miles, part to be applied to each division, and also three engines to put upon the Road. He also informed us that the Company has employed and put to work on the eastern division, a force of hands for the purpose of aiding the contractors to complete their contracts, so that the progress of the road will not be impeded when they commence laying down the superstructure, which we understand will be commenced early in May, on the eastern division, the iron for the same having to be delivered about that time. The iron for the Western division is to be delivered at Charlotte early in September next, at which time it is hoped and believed that the grading of the first section will be fully ready for the laying down of the iron.—*Ruth. Enquirer.*

North Carolina Steel.—Dr. Emmons, the State Geologist, has shown us a bar of steel, which was manufactured of North Carolina iron. It was made in Philadelphia of iron manufactured at the works of Reuben D. Golding, Esq., on the Dan River, the ore of which was obtained in that region. It is believed to be the first steel ever manufactured from North Carolina iron. Dr. Emmons is of opinion that its quality is excellent. *Raleigh Standard.*

Old and New School Presbyterians.—At the Session of Concord Presbytery last week, "Two ministers (and their flocks) formerly of the New School Branch of the Presbyterian Church, at Hendersonville, N. C., were, on examination, received into membership of this Presbytery." *Salisbury Watchman.*

A NEW SIGN OF THE TIMES.—The Newark (N. J.) Mercury records, with a good deal of apparent satisfaction, the case of "a lady of the highest respectability," young and fair, who was overtaken, on a dark night, walking from one town in New Jersey to another, and being asked if she was not afraid, replied, "Oh, no, I have carried a pistol for two years past and I am never afraid." What a womanly character! how fit for a gentle wife and more gentle mother!

MARRIED,

On the 31st ult., near St. Paul's Church, Robeson county, by the Rev. Neill McDonald, Mr. ARCHIBALD S. BUIE, of Marion District, S. C., to Miss ISABELLA McNAIR, daughter of John McNair.

Near Caledonia, Moore county, on the 12th inst., by Simeon Colton, D. D., Mr. JAMES GATLIN, of Randolph county, to Miss MARY ANN MORISON, daughter of Neill Morison, Esq.

On Wednesday, April 6th, 1859, by Rev. John Jones, the Rev. WILLIAM F. CLEGG of the N. C. Conference, and Miss MARY F. BELL of Carteret county.

In Bladen County, on the 7th inst., by J. W. Purdie, Esq., Mr. JOHN A. DURHAM to Miss SUSAN C. CAIN, all of Bladen county, N. C.

DIED,

At the residence of his kinsman, Sheriff McNeill, on Rockfish, the 18th inst., Mr. ALEX'R BLACK, a native of this county, aged 67 years.

Near Wilmington, on the 16th inst., Mr. THOS. S. BLOODWORTH, in the 31st year of his age.

At her residence at Flat Rock, N. C., on the 6th inst., after a long and painful illness, SARAH, Countess DE CHOISEUL, wife of Count de Choiseul, late Consul of France in Charleston.

At the residence of his father-in-law, Thos I. Faison, Esq., in Sampson county, on Thursday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1859, JESSE P. SMITH, aged 35 years, 9 mos. and 21 days.

In his life may be read afresh the sad lesson of the uncertainty of human hopes and aspirations. Possessed of an athletic body, a powerful mind, and a cheerful and loving spirit, he at an early age elicited the warm affections of his associates, and the predictions of all as to his future usefulness and fame. At school he was always first in his class and first in the hearts of his teachers. At our University, the Freshman Class of which he entered in the year 1841, he was no less distinguished. He bore off all the honors of College, both in his class and in the Dialectic Society, in which, as to popularity and influence, always exerted for good, he stood without a peer. He graduated in 1845, and entered with glowing heart and noble purpose upon his career: but alas! in a few short years that dread disease which half kills the body while it wholly kills the mind, laid its hand upon him—he was stricken with paralysis! His shattered barge clung for a few years, tenaciously, but O, how sadly! to life's desolate strand, but has at length departed for those blissful shores upon which, with the Christian's faith, he had long ago fixed his then undimmed and hopeful eye.—COM.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 20.—Sir Black River, with goods for D & W McLaurin, M C Johnson, D & W D McLeod, M C Lamont, R Jones, Pemberton & Sloan, Stedman & Horne, Jr, and others.

Orrell's Line. April 20.—Steamer Southerner, with goods for Pemberton & Sloan, J H Roberts & Co, D & W McLaurin, R M Orrell, A McRimmon, J Green, J R McDuffie, H McDonald & Rail Road Iron.

Lutterloh's Line. April 20—Steamer Fanny, with goods for E F Moore, J A Pemberton, O S Baldwin, G W Williams & Co, P P Johnson, M Faulk, C E Leete, W J Blue, M A Baker, W H Haigh, McA & McMaster, A A McKethan, E J Hale & Son, J Kyle, C T Haigh, Rockfish Co, Jackson & Ray, H Pope, H & E J Lilly, D & W McLaurin, W Bow.

THE CHERAW AND COAL-FIELDS RAILROAD.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—By your permission I will occupy a small space in the Observer with some remarks in regard to the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad.

The building of this road I do not think has been seriously thought of by any considerable portion of the citizens of N. C., until very recently.

The charter which was granted by the Legislature at the session of 1856-7, was secured last winter, by subscribing the requisite amount of stock.

In the early part of last month, a general meeting of the stockholders was held at Carthage, for the purpose of organizing the Company. At that meeting a board of directors were elected, who afterwards elected Col. Allan McFarlan of Cheraw, S. C., President. The Company is now fully organized, and the Directors with their energetic President, are taking preliminary steps to locate the Road, and proceed at once to build it, which they say they are determined to do, if the people of N. C. will lend a helping hand.

The line surveyed some two years ago by Mr. McDuffie, and intended to be a straight line from Cheraw to Carthage, passes some three miles South of Rockingham, and the greater portion of the country through which the line runs is poor barren sand-hills, almost valueless for any thing but the long-leaf pine.

Perhaps no section is of less value for farming purposes, in this or any other part of the State, and no minerals, or the prospect of any, until you reach the Deep River country.

But this is the shortest route, and therefore, on that ground, claims the precedence over all others.

The old adage, however, that the farthest way around sometimes proves to be the nearest way home, may prove good in this instance. Let us examine this matter a little and see.

It is well known that the sand-stone belt in which the coal and iron, and other minerals, are found, extends from Deep River to the South Carolina line, and passes through the counties of Moore Montgomery, Richmond and Anson; and that coal has been found in various places, outcropping as far as Foushee's, which I believe is North-west from Carthage,—and that bituminous shale, which I understand is always found in close proximity to the coal, is found out-cropping on Drowning Creek near Clark's Mills,—and that various other indications, such as shales, fossils, fire-clays, &c., &c., are found in great abundance all along this sand-stone belt, from Deep River to the S. C. line.

This interesting section of country is now being examined by Dr. Emmons and other gentlemen of science and intelligence, and *all agree*, that the indications for coal are *abundant and good*.

In addition to this, a vein of copper ore has been discovered near Pekin, in Montgomery county, and in the same neighborhood on Cheek's Creek there is an abundance of iron ore, which is said to be of good quality.

Now add the farming interest to the vast amount of mineral wealth, which no doubt will sooner or later be found and developed in this sand-stone belt of country, and we at once have a section of country as interesting and valuable as any in the South-western portion of the State.

From Cheraw, crossing the Pee Dee river at a point perhaps above the junction of the Pee Dee and Little rivers, and passing into the sand-stone belt in the valleys of Buffalo and Cheek's creeks, and on to Drowning creek, and I would ask where in the South-western part of the State can we find a better farming country to the same extent? Before we reach Drowning creek on this line, we strike the long-leaf pine, which is of good quality for turpentine and other purposes for which it is used and extends with but little if any exception to the Valley of Deep river.

In view of all these things, the President and Directors of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company have recently had this sand-stone belt examined from Little River, crossing Drowning creek to a point near Carthage, by Oscar M. Lieber, State Geologist for South Carolina. This examination was made with a view of adopting this, in preference to the route surveyed below Rockingham.

If this route is selected, the distance will be increased somewhat, but how much no one can tell until a survey is made, which will be done soon.

As a matter of course, if the distance is increased, there will be a corresponding increase in the cost, and now is the time to look around and see if we cannot present to the Company sufficient inducements to adopt this (all things considered,) as the most preferable route.

Who in this section of N. C. would not be proud to see a Railroad running from Charleston through Anson, the upper part of Richmond, Montgomery, Moore, and to the Coalfields on Deep river in Chatham?

If any thing is done, now is the time to do it; and I know of no better way than to call meetings, and consult together, with a determined resolution to put our shoulders to the wheel, and "make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together," and the work will be done.

Long speeches and long newspaper articles, to convince people of the value of railroads, are entirely unnecessary at this day.

With the advice and concurrence of friends, I would suggest that a meeting be held at Little's Mills, on the first Saturday in May, in order to make arrangements for holding a general meeting at a subsequent period, and at some suitable place. I hope no one in this section is unfriendly to the building of this Road, and as such would be glad to see a full attendance.

P. M. POWELL.

Powellton, Richmond Co., April 16, 1859.

Imp'ovements to Navigation.—The Washington, N. C. Dispatch continues its appeals to the Eastern portion of the State to do something to improve the Sound navigation. "For upwards of one hundred years, says the Dispatch, our people have been obliged to lighter over the Swash, at an expense, risk, detention and loss, at an average sacrifice perhaps of $1,000,000 annually. In this of course we include the whole country lying on the waters of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds and their tributaries. And yet within our recollection no serious, manly, energetic effort has been made to remove the obstruction or lighten the burden."

"It is confidently believed, that the employment of two well-built and properly furnished *dredge-boats* will open a canal through the Swash at both Ocracoke and Hatteras Inlets as deep as the bar on the inlets, in a few months; and that when once opened they could easily be kept open by the same means.

"Who can estimate the value of such a scheme if successful? No one who has carefully considered it, doubts its feasibility. Shall we not then make the attempt at the next Congress to induce the Government to undertake the work? At other points the government is employing these dredge-boats successfully."

"Ten Thousand a Year."—An instance of almost unprecedented disinterestedness is related by Warren, M. P., the author of "Ten Thousand a year." A short time ago, a gentleman in England, of large fortune—worth £40,000—was in dgnant with his daughter, an only child, for marrying against his wishes. He quarreled with her, disinherited her, and left the whole property to his attorney and other gentlemen. His attorney went to his co-legatees, got them to sign their claims over to him, and then paid the whole £40,000 to the daughter.

Rome, The People and Pope.—Literary gossip is amusing itself just now with the work of M. Edmond About, "*La question Romaine.*" M. About completed his work and applied for leave to publish it. The Emperor read it and expressed his approbation; but intimated that "political *convenance* forbid it being published in his capital." It was therefore decided that the book should be printed in Paris, but should see the light at Brussels. The following is his description of the Roman "people":—

"The plebeians of the Eternal City are grown up children, badly brought up, and whom education has variously perverted. The government which lives among them and is afraid of them, treats them gently enough: lays on few taxes, provides them with shows, and sometimes with bread: *panem et circenses*, the receipt of the Emperors of the Decline. It does not teach them to read, nor forbid them to beg. It sends Capuchin friars to their houses, who give lottery tickets to the wife, tipple with the husband, teach the children and are sometimes *good as a father* to them. The Roman 'people' are sure never to die of hunger; they can provide themselves out of the first baker's basket: the laws permit it. All that is required of them is to be good Christians; to prostrate themselves to the priests, humble themselves to the great, bow before the rich, and to make no revolutions. They are severely punished if they refuse to communicate at Easter, or speak disrespectfully of the Saints. The ecclesiastical tribunals will hear no excuse on this head, but the police are 'easy' about everything else. They are forgiven crimes, but encouraged in meanness; the only unpardonable offence is to show a hankering after liberty, and spirit of revolt against abuses, some feeling of the pride of man."

I wish your space allowed me to attempt to give you the picture of the Roman Princes and *noblesse*, old and young; but I must content myself with the portrait of Pius IX:

"He is a man who looks older than he is, small, corpulent, puffy, and of indifferent health. His paternal and sleepy physiognomy is full of good nature and *ennui*, but is anything but imposing. He cuts but a poor figure at great ecclesiastical ceremonies, and the 'faithful' who come from afar to hear him perform mass, are astonished to see him taking a pinch of snuff amidst the fumes of the incense! In his hours of ease he plays billiards by the Doctor's orders.

"He is a true believer; nay he is more, he is a 'Saint,' and in his enthusiasm for the Virgin Mary, he has invented a useless dogma, and set up a monument in wretched taste in the Piazza de Spagne.

"The character of this honest old gentleman is a compound of devotion, good nature, vanity, weakness, obstinacy, and a touch of spite which comes out every now and then. He gives his blessings with unction, his pardon with—difficulty! A good enough priest, a very indifferent king. His understanding is quite second rate; I am far from believing him infallible in things temporal. He expresses himself decently in French.

"His bad success in all his undertakings and three or four accidents which have happened in his presence have given rise to a curious superstition amongst his subjects. The people of Rome are persuaded that the Vicar of Jesus Christ is a *jettatore*, that is, that he has an evil eye! And when he crosses their path in his carriage the good wives fall on their knees, indeed, but they are all the while making exorcisms with their thumbs under their aprons."

Such is the picture of Rome and her sovereign, drawn by a witty Frenchman, half printed in the *Monitear*, stopped by the Nuncio, approved by the Emperor, printed in France, published at Brussels, and making all Paris ring with laughter!

French Railways.—The total length of railways now in operation (nearly doubled in six years past) is somewhat less than 4,850 miles; and the people seem to look to the completion of the originally proposed network (about 10,000 miles in all) as a legal promise, a debt due from the Government. Five thousand miles remain to be constructed, without taking into consideration certain secondary lines dependent upon the completion of the primary ones. The cost of railways now in operation has been about $800,000,000; of which somewhat more than three quarters were furnished by the companies, and about $180,000,000 by the State, under the name of subvention. The complement of the work will cost about $500,000,000, of which the State is pledged for $133,000,000. The proof of feasibility of the whole is sought by the friends of internal improvements in acts and figures which are certainly convincing. It is ascertained that, in the year 1857, the amount of transportation effected by railway, exclusive of coals and coke, was equivalent to 1,820,000,000 of kilometric tons, (a railway measure equal to 2,204 pounds each.) The amount received for this transportation was $27,200,000. The same amount of transportation at a period anterior to the date of railways would have cost $72,800,000. In one year, therefore, no less $45,600,000 have been saved to the country in money. It must be left to the imagination to estimate the saving in time, in dispatch, and in security. In England there are about 9,000 miles of rail in operation, upon an area of territory not much larger than half the area of France. The average cost of travelling in the best class of carriages in France is three cents per mile; in England four cents; in Prussia two and a half cents. The fares of second and third class passengers in England are also much higher than in France and Germany, while the dividends paid to stockholders in the last named countries have sometimes doubled those in England. In 1857, for instance, the average payments to shareholders in England were but 3½ per cent. In Prussia they averaged for the same year nearly 7½ per cent.

London Cor. Nat. Int.

An Interesting Letter.—A highly respectable gentleman of this county, says the *Rome (Ga.,) Courier*, received, a few days since, a letter, of which the following is an exact copy, *literatim et punctuatim*. We publish it merely as a fact in the current history of bogus Democracy, going to show that "bargain and corruption" begun in high places and among "big bugs," is working its way down among the "small fry." The names are suppressed for obvious reasons.

March the 28, '59.

Mr. ——— Der Ser

"I want yu to do mee a favior if you please James Spurlock is living in Roam I want you to see him he has the pointing of one man in Every County to taking the Censis if you will help me in Giting the pintment I will Giv you ten dollars if I get the pointment of Clerk you shal be certeen of ten dollar Keep this to your self Right By Retun mail."

Gold.—From a statement made before the London *Geological* Society, it appears that the estimated amount of gold in circulation, throughout the globe, is £48,000,000; and the wear and waste of this is stated to be ½ per ct., or £1,680,000 annually. The consumption of gold in arts and manufactures amounts to £6,050,000—viz: in Great Britain, £2,500,000; in France, £1,000,000; Switzerland, £150,000; other parts of Europe, £1,500,000; United States, £900,000. In Birmingham alone, there is a weekly consumption of gold for chains only, amounting to one thousand ounces. The weekly consumption for gold leaf in London is four hundred ounces; in other places in Great Britain, one hundred and eighty four ounces. One of the potteries in Staffordshire consumes £3,500 worth of gold annually, in gilding; and the whole consumption for gilding porcelain in England is estimated at about five hundred ounces annually.

Railroad Iron.—The amount of railroad iron made in the United States in 1856, was 142,555 tons, according to the report of the American Iron Association for '59. About three-fifths of this was supplied from the rolling mills in Pennsylvania, viz: 84,654 tons, and in that year five Mills in that State were idle. The rest, 57,901 tons, was made at seven mills in other States.

A RUSSIAN WOLF HUNT.

A distinguished French writer, who has recently visited Russia, gives the following graphic description of a wolf hunt—a sport necessary in that country, to keep down an animal dangerous, from its numbers, to human life.

At an advanced period of winter, when the wolves become ferocious for want of food, three or four hunters, each possessed of a light double-barrelled gun, take their places in what is called a troika—a species of drosky—drawn by three horses, from which, and not from its shape, it gets its name. The horse in the middle is trained to run at a trot, and the other two (on the right and left) never quit the gallop. The formers trots with his head low, and is called the Snow-eater; the other two prance with their heads loose, and are named the Furies. The whole equipment, thus directed in its course, presents the appearance of a fan. A driver who can be relied on conducts the troika.

To the back of the carriage a young hog is attached by a cord, or for more security, by a chain, between three and four feet in length. It is quietly taken in the vehicle to the entrance of the forest where the chase is to proceed; there it is put on the ground, and the driver incites the horses, which start off at a trot and gallop respectively, as we have mentioned; while the hog, little used to such an amusement, raises a cry which soon degenerates into what may be called a lamentation. At this noise the nearest wolf shows its nose, and sets itself to pursue the hog, soon followed by two, then by three, and ultimately, it may be, by fifty of the brethren. They all make a claim for the poor hog, and fight among themselves to get at it; some of them stretching out to it a blow of their claws, and others endeavoring to bite it. The lamentations of the poor animal pass into cries of despair, which arouse the wolves in the deepest recesses of the forest; they presently congregate from three leagues round, and the troika is pursued by a whole troop of them.

Then it is that the urgent need of a good driver is apparent. The horses, which have an instinctive horror for the wolves, become intractable; the trotter in the middle tries to gallop, and the gallopers to get the bit between their teeth. During all this time the hunters fire at random, there being no need to take aim. The hog cries, the horses neigh, the wolves howl and the guns fire, producing a hideous concert among them. The equipage, the hunters, the hog, the troop of wolves, are involved in a whirlwind which scatters the snow all around, and looks like a cloud in a storm darting thunder and lightning.

If the driver is master of his horses, wild as they may be, all goes well: but should he lose command of them, or should the harness slip, or the troika be overset, it is all over. Next day, two days, or eight days after, the *debris* of the vehicle is discovered, with the guns, the carcasses of the horses, and the large bones of the hunters and of the driver.

Last winter Prince R——— undertook one of these hunts, and it had nearly proved his last. He was, along with his friends, at one of his estates, which borders on a wilderness, and they resolved to have a chase of the wolves, or rather, it may be said, to be chased by them. A large sledge was got ready, in which three persons could move at ease; three strong horses were yoked to it, and it was intrusted to a driver of great experience—a native of the district. Each hunter had a pair of double-barrelled guns and five hundred ball cartridges, and their places were so taken that the prince looked to the back, and his friends each to the side of the sleigh.

At night they arrived at the ground—an immense desert covered with snow. The full moon shone brightly, and its rays, refracted by the white surface, spread a light like that of day. The hog was attached and the train started. Finding itself down in spite of its efforts, it raised a cry, whereupon some of the wolves appeared—not many at first, timid also, and keeping at a great distance. Gradually their number increased, and they approached the hunters, who commenced by giving their troika an ordinary motion, notwithstanding the trembling impatience of the three horses. About twenty wolves came up, when the party found themselves near enough to begin the massacre. Off went a shot, and a wolf fell, the whole band appeared to get alarmed, and diminished in number by about a half. In fact, contrary to the general belief that wolves do not feed on one another, seven or eight starving ones had stopped behind to devour their dead companion, but the vacancy was soon supplied. On all sides howling replied to howling, and all around were seen pointed noses and eyes sparkling like carbuncles. The animals were within gun shot, and the hunters made a running fire; but though every shot took effect, the band so far from diminishing rather got larger. It soon ceased to be a band, and became a troop, the close ranks of which pressed on the hunters. Their course was so rapid that they seemed to fly on the snow, and so lightly as not to make the smallest noise. Like a flowing tide, they approached unceasingly, and did not retreat before the fire of the three hunters, well kept up as it was. They formed an immense crescent on the back of the troika, the two horns of which began to get in advance of the horses, and the number increased so rapidly that it actually seemed as if they sprung out of the ground. There was something fantastic in their appearance, and it became quite impossible to count the numbers now showing themselves in a desert where it was in general difficult to see more than two or three in a day. The hog had ceased to cry, and had been taken again into the sledge, where, its cries re-commencing redoubled the boldness of the wolves. The firing did not cease, and half the ammunition was now expended. There remained, perhaps, about two hundred balls. The two horns of the crescent got nigher and nigher, and threatened the formation of a circle, inclosing sledge, horses and hunters.

Should any one of the horses fall, all would be over; and already terrified, they seemed to breathe fire, and pranced most furiously and wildly.

"What think you of this, Ivan?" said the Prince to his driver.

"Why, I don't much like it, Prince."

"Are you afraid of anything?"

"The wolves have tasted blood, and the longer you keep firing, the more will the number increase."

"What do you advise?"

"If you will allow it, Prince, I will slacken the bridle of my horses."

"Are you sure of them?"

"I will answer for them."

"And you will answer for us too?"

Ivan made no reply, it being evident that he did not wish to commit himself. He slackened the bridle, directing at the same time the heads of the horses towards the Prince's chateau; and the noble animals, feeling themselves as if loosened from the vehicle, goaded by terror, redoubled their speed. The space seemed literally to become annihilated before their desperate efforts. Ivan urged them still farther by a sharp whistle, while they at the same time described a curve, which cut off one of the corners of the horn. Happily, the wolves opened to let the horses pass, and the hunters were preparing for further operations; when the driver exclaimed, "For your lives, don't fire!" They obeyed. The wolves, perplexed by this unexpected manœuvre, during this instant the troika gained a considerable distance. When the wolves resumed the pursuit, it was too late; they could not overtake the vehicle. A quarter of an hour afterwards they were in sight of their chateau.

Next morning the Prince visited the scene of his exploits, when he found the carcases of more than two hundred wolves.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ARABIA.

Peace or War.—Continental advices were very warlike and threatening. The latest Paris advices say the crisis is at hand. Large bodies of Austrian troops were on the move to Italy. Great activity in France and the Paris Bourse much depressed. It closed at a decline of nearly one per cent. in the last two days.

It is reported that Austria will insist on the disarmment of Piedmont before the opening of the peace Congress. The movements of troops and war material in France continues on a large scale—25,000 troops are on the way to re-inforce Lyons. A feeling that war is inevitable prevails at the French foreign office, and is shared by some of the highest functionaries. Orders have been sent to Toulon for 68 vessels to be ready to put to sea at a day's notice. Eight more have been ordered from Brest to Toulon. All the Marseilles vessels in the Adriatic are hastening home.

The English embassador at Turin had suddenly left for London. Lord Malmesbury's remarks yesterday (8th inst.) in Parliament, are construed into an admission of the hopelessness of peace.

The British Ministry.—Lord Derby announced in the House of Lords that he should dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country. He rejoiced at the generous support the Government had received, and expressed his conviction that for want of cohesion, the opposition would be speedily dissolved.

The cabinet had decided to dissolve Parliament as soon as the public business permitted, because they thought at the present crisis the country ought to be consulted, and also because the interests of peace would suffer from a change in administration.

D'Israeli made a similar announcement in the House of Commons.

The News by the Arabia—Its Effect Here.—The European news is decidedly squally again; the gleam of sunshine proceeding from the consent of the Five Powers to go into a Congress to talk matters over, being quite overshadowed now by preparations for war on every side. Austria continues to move vast masses of soldiery into and towards Italy; and at Vienna, we are told, the public mind had settled down in the conviction that war is no longer a point to discuss; it is only a question of time, and a very short time, at that. France, meanwhile, fully reciprocates this belligerent spirit. Renewed activity is visible in all her sea ports, while with full half a million of men already under arms, with new additions daily, no wonder the Bourse has a relapse, with fresh spasms, and a fall of one per cent. in the Rentes.

The influence of this intelligence in business circles here, was very depressing yesterday, as it was natural it should be, especially in connection with a fall in consols and cotton. At the Stock Market there was an almost general decline in prices.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Rumored Cuban Revolution.—The official Gazette of Havana, of April 10, contradicting and ridiculing the report that an expedition of fillibusters from the United States has started or is about to start for the Island of Cuba says that the people of the island are contented, prosperous, and devotedly loyal, and have for their defence an army of twenty thousand regulars and thirty thousand armed volunteers, and a fleet of more than thirty vessels; that it is absurd to suppose that the fillibusters, if they succeeded in effecting a landing, could accomplish any thing but their own destruction.

The Nicaraguan Treaty.—It is ascertained from official authority that the treaty returned from Nicaragua is satisfactory, with a single unimportant exception. Nicaragua stipulates to keep the transit route open, failing to do which, the United States will have a right to land troops to protect the persons and property of American citizens.

A Mission from Japan.—A letter from an Officer of the U. S. steam frigate Powhatan, dated at Hong Kong on the 14th February, states that the Mississippi had been detached from the squadron by Com. Tatnall to bear the Japanese Commission to this country by way of the Pacific. The Commission will probably cross the Isthmus, and thus arrive at an earlier day than by the usual sea route. The arrival of the Japanese embassy will be an event of more than ordinary importance in the annals of diplomacy.—*Nat. Int.*

California—The Pacific Railroad.—California news to the 28th ult. has been received. The California House of Representatives had passed one bill to divide the State, and another calling a convention of delegates from California, Oregon, Washington and Arizona, to consider a plan for constructing the Pacific Railroad.

The Paraguay Fleet Returning.—The steamer Harriet Lane arrived at N. Y. quarantine on the 21st inst., from Montevideo 12th March. The St. Lawrence sailed the day before. The Perry, Dolphin and Bainbridge remain on the Brazilian station, under the command of Captain Steadman. The rest of the squadron are on their return.

More Filibustering.—The St. Louis Republican of the 21st instant states that there is a secret movement on hand among the Pike's Peakers, for an expedition to take possession of Sonora and Chihuahua, and that prominent men are cognizant of it.

Mr. Clingman in England.—Among the items by the Arabia we notice that at Queen Victoria's Levee, Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, was presented by Mr. Dallas.

Treasure Trove.—On Saturday, the 2d instant, Madison Gwaltney, of Surry county, ploughed up a bottle containing curious descriptions of gold and silver coin, amounting to about three hundred dollars. On Tuesday following another bottle, containing about the same amount, was brought to light. We have seen three of the pieces. One was an English gold piece, one a Spanish pillar dollar, and the third was a cut piece of silver with the pillars stamped upon it, worth about a dollar. The pillar dollar was dated 1783. There is a legend in Surry that seven bottles containing money were buried about 1812 by a miserly old negro. We conjecture the earth will be well ransacked thereabout for the remaining bottles.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Thrown Down by Rats.—A large brick building, 60 by 40 feet, four and a half stories high, near Brooklyn, N. Y., fell with a tremendous crash on Friday. The rats had undermined some of the brick pillars which supported the first floor, and the whole structure came down. The loss is $10,000.

Heavy Advertisement.—The London *Illustrated News* recently paid three hundred guineas, ($1500) for a six column advertisement in the London *Times*.

Minister Robbed.—Recently, in Leavenworth, Kansas, the horses and carriage, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Backus, were stolen from in front of his church while he was preaching.

Washington Irving.—Washington Irving attained his seventy sixth year on the 3d inst. His neighbors indicated their remembrance by offerings of flowers, and by visits and greetings.

Increased Receipts of the Raleigh and Gaston Road.—We learn that the receipts of this Road from freights for the six months ending 1st April, 1859, were $74,531 46, against $54,459 75 for the same time last year; and from passengers $37,038 21, against $30,185 41, for the same time last year,—showing a total increase in receipts of $26,924 51 for the last six months. This is certainly a gratifying result.

We learn that large quantities of merchandize are passing up the Central Railroad for merchants west of this. Business of all kinds is reviving. The tobacco crop has not yet gone forward, and when it does it must add considerably to freights. If the wheat crop should be a good one, as the prospect now is that it will be, a much larger quantity will be transported over the Central and the Raleigh and Gaston Roads than has been done during any former year.—*Ral. Standard.*

New Churches in Wilmington.—We learn with pleasure that the prospect of a speedy erection of a new Presbyterian church to replace the one recently destroyed by fire is very flattering. A most eligible lot has been purchased—the north-east corner of Third and Orange streets—and we suppose steps will at once be taken to commence the building.

Wilmington, in the course of a year or so, will have five new churches within her limits: The Episcopal, not yet finished; the Presbyterian, Baptist, German Lutheran, (Market street,) and the Seamen's Bethel.

These will all be fine buildings, and ornaments to the town.—*Wil. Herald.*

Contributions from New York.—Acknowledgment is made in the Wilmington Journal of very handsome donations received from New York for the re-building of the first Presbyterian Church, recently destroyed by fire: Messrs. Dollner, Potter & Co. $100, Bowman & Murchison $100, A. G. Bunker, Esq. $50.

Hillsborough Military Academy.—There are now present twenty-five Cadets from North Carolina and twenty-three from other Southern States, and the number of applicants already received for the next session has rendered it expedient to secure the services of two additional officers.

Hillsborough Recorder.

Lectures, &c., at Greensborough.—A Lecture will be delivered before the "Greene Monument Association" on Friday the 22nd of April, by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, D. D. All persons are invited to attend.

Rev. William Sterling, of Pennsylvania, is to deliver the Annual Address at the approaching examination of Edgeworth Female Seminary. The exercises of the examination are to commence on the 24th May. The address will be Thursday night, 26th.

The annual Sermon to the Senior class of Greensboro' Female College will be delivered by Rev. L. L. Hendren of the N. C. Conference, on Wednesday, May 18th.

On Thursday, Hon. E. G. Reade will address the two Literary Societies.—*Greens. Times.*

Eastern N. C. Fisheries.—We regret to hear that the Sound and River fisheries are doing comparatively nothing. The prospect at present is gloomy in the extreme. There has not been a run of fish this season, and but little time remains when a run may reasonably be expected. The probability is that the business will wind up with a heavy loss.—*Elis. City Pioneer.*

We are sorry to say that our fishermen are doing a poor business. Shad and herring have been scarce and high, all the season.

Wash. Dispatch.

The Weather.—On Sunday morning last it snowed two or three hours, between five and eight o'clock, a part of the time very briskly, which was followed by a considerable frost; which it is probable has still further diminished the prospect of fruit, a considerable portion of which had been killed by former frosts.

Hillsboro' Recorder 20th.

The Weather.—On Sunday we were visited with a sprinkle of rain and hail, and on Monday morning a heavy frost. We fear it has done considerable damage to the fruit and vegetation.

Wilson Ledger, 21st.

Convicted.—John B. Simmons was put upon his trial at Brunswick Superior Court last week for the killing of Nathan Simmons some time last summer, and the jury found a verdict of guilty of murder. Simmons has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court.—*Wil. Her.*

Bank of Cape Fear.—This bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. payable on and after the 2d of May. See advertisement.

In The East.—Governor Ellis is now on a visit to the eastern part of the State, on business connected with the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer.

"THE BRIMSTONE SHOWER"—THE WEATHER—CROPS, &c.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—I have seen a mission made, several times in the Observer, various other papers, to the "Brimstone Shower" said to have fallen in Randolph County.

The same thing occurred in this County. It was on Monday night, the 7th of March. The weather had been cloudy and drizzly, and was warm; in the evening a mist or dense fog settled on the earth and the warmth was almost oppressive. After dark it commenced lightning with distant rolling thunder; it lightened almost constantly during the night, and a good deal of rain fell during that time. The next day, and for several weeks afterwards, there was discernible on the ground, in considerable quantities, when the weather had settled, a yellowish substance which in appearance, taste, and smell, seemed to be "veritable brimstone." Now we are no philosopher, and of course do not pretend to advance a theory on the subject, but supposed it to be an electrical phenomenon. We have seen something similar often before, but never in such quantities, and it was always at such a season as lead us to suppose it to be the pollen from plants or trees, but at the time of this occurrence vegetation had made little or no progress here.

This morning presents quite a wintry appearance; it is snowing rapidly, with a cold and North wind. It is quite in contrast with the weather a few days ago, when it was oppressively warm; people supposed that summer had come, and shed off their flannels and winter clothing, and donned their summer apparel. To-day, cloaks, over-coats and large fires are again in requisition.

What effect such weather may have on vegetation, depends entirely as to how it may clear off.

In 1849, April 15th, there was a killing frost, repeated for several nights; the weather at the time extremely cold; the fruit was all killed, and vegetation of every kind greatly injured.

In 1854, April 16th and 17th, it snowed heavily; the trees and buildings were white with snow; it was followed by heavy frosts, which destroyed all the fruit and greatly injured [illegible] vegetables.

The wheat crop at this time is looking remarkably well; tobacco plants are coming on finely; farmers generally very backward with their [illegible] planting. Yours, &c.

Alamance Co., N. C., April 17, 1859.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

G. & L. BRANDT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS, BONNETS,

PRESS TRIMMINGS,

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Trunks, Carpet Bags & Valises,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

CROCKERY,

Musical Instruments of all Kinds,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

HAVANA SEGARS, &c., &c.

COMPRISING in all, one of the largest, handsomest and the most thorough assortment of Goods ever exhibited in this market, and will be sold very close for CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. Our friends, and the public generally, are very respectfully invited to give us an early call and secure a good bargain.

G. & L. BRANDT.

South Side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

TRUNKS,

Valises and Carpet Bags!

In this special branch of business, we always have had and still have

The Best Assortment in the State.

The upper department of our spacious Dry Goods and Clothing Emporium is stocked with some of the very best of

EXCELSIOR

LADIES' TRAVELING TRUNKS,

AND BONNET-BOXES;

And Ladies will do well in purchasing some of them and combine

Economy, Comfort and Safety,

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

OUR

GENTS' SOLE-LEATHER TRUNKS

And Bellows-Top Valises,

By far excel everything in that line, and are now in use in various portions of the United States and Europe, and have always proved to be an A No. 1 article.

Call at once and secure all the advantages.

G. & L. BRANDT,

South Side Hay Street,

Fayetteville, N. C.

April 20 7-

The Daily North Carolinian!

WILL BE PRINTED IN FAYETTEVILLE.

EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAY, — EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WILL BE PRINTED,
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TO SUBSCRIBERS,
IN MAY NEXT,
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SEND YOUR NAMES,
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EARLY TO US,
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IT IS CHEAP.

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WILL BE PRINTED,
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IN FAYETTEVILLE.
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Address, SINCLAIR & PEARCE,
Editors North Carolinian.

April 21 7-tf

GUANO.

370 BAGS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO. Just received in Store, and for sale by

AUG. W. STEEL

April 16, 1859. 6-2w

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 51fly

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

Feb'y 1, 1859 85lypd

FRESH ARRIVAL!

Second Stock Spring and Summer Goods.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving his second stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing all the

NEWEST STYLES.

—Such as—

Summer Silks, Grenadines, Organdies, &c.,

With a great variety of new style goods for

Traveling Dresses and Dusters.

Also a complete assortment of

Mourning Dress Goods.

A large and varied assortment of

SILK AND LACE MANTLES, CHANTILLY LACE POINTS, BL'K AND WHITE BERAGE MANTLES, STELLA SHAWLS, &c.

A few of those splendid French EMBROIDERED AND LACE SETS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES.

Douglas & Sherwood's NEW STYLE CORSETTS, (with Bustle and Skirt-Supporter attached.)

A great variety of NEW STYLE HOOP SKIRTS, &c., &c.

In the above stock may be found a great many new and desirable styles, just out. The public generally are invited to call early and examine for themselves.

April 19, 1859 J. A. PEMBERTON. 7-

Just Received This Morning, by Express.

2 CASES of those beautiful XXX MOLE (STRAIGHT CROWNED) BEAVER HATS.

AT THE BAZAAR.

April 21 7-2t

Call at the Bazaar of Fashion

and see the

MORPHY HAT.

A. McRIMMON.

April 21 7-2t

THE BONNER HAT, (Straw,)

HAS arrived at the BAZAAR. Every person should have one. A. McRIMMON.

April 21 7-2t

GUANO.

700 BAGS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just landed and for sale by RAY & PEARCE.

April 18. 7-2t

FISH!

A CHOICE lot of EXTRA HERRING rec'd this day and for sale by E. F. MOORE.

April 21 7-2t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1859.

MR. MILLER'S LECTURE.

The Committee of Invitation have pleasure in announcing, that HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., has fixed on *Thursday Evening the 5th of May* for the delivery in Fayetteville, of his Lecture on the Men of the Eighteenth Century.

The receipts of the evening will be devoted to the Mount Vernon Fund.

Fayetteville, April 21.

SALE OF THE DEEP RIVER WORKS.—We learn that the sale of the property and franchise of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company was made at Pittsborough on Saturday last, by Henry A. London, Esq., as Trustee, under the resolution of the Stockholders. The first bid was by Maurice Q. Waddell, Esq., of $300,000, (Mr. W. remarking, we understand, that that was all the money he had.) The State, by Graham Daves, Esq., the Governor's Private Secretary, then bid $365,000. N. A. Ramsay, Esq. followed with $400,000, at which the property was knocked off. Mr. London thereupon demanded the $400,000, the terms being cash. Mr. Ramsay desired him to call at his office at 2 o'clock and he would settle with him—it was then about ½ past 12. This did not meet the views of the Trustee, who forthwith put up the property again—Mr. Ramsay forbidding the sale. Mr. Waddell again started it at the amount of his "pile." The State again bid $365,000, and was declared the fortunate purchaser—Mr. Ramsay protesting his determination to bring suit to maintain his purchase.

Whether this was all in jest, like Mr. Waddell's remark, or sober seriousness, we know not; but suppose that Mr. R. could have no claim till he tendered the purchase money.

The act of the Legislature authorized the Governor to purchase at not exceeding $450,000; but the difference between the $365,000 and that sum will be required to pay off prior liens.

There were very few persons at the sale, and not enough of the Directors present to hold a meeting of that body.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—On Thursday last a fire broke out near the Steam Saw Mill on the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, about 6 miles from town, which raged with great fury till about 1 A. M. on Friday, when it was arrested, having destroyed about 30,000 Turpentine boxes, a large extent of fences, timber, &c., on several plantations. The wind was high and the drought had so dried the leaves as to make the fire spread rapidly. It is surprising that it was so soon arrested. The vast volume of smoke was visible in town all the afternoon, seeming to be but a short distance off. The scene recalled the memorable 20th of April 1855, when, with a similar drought and high winds, but far hotter weather, many thousands of dollars worth of property, including dwellings, and in some instances every house upon a plantation, were swept away. In this instance we understand that no house has been burnt.

The sufferers are Miss McPherson, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Owen and probably others.

THE ARSENAL.—We have had the pleasure of seeing in full operation the beautiful steam engine and much of the other machinery provided for the U. S. Arsenal in this place. It is not too much to say, we imagine, that there is no such collection of highly finished and ingenious machinery anywhere else in the South, or perhaps in the North either. One may feel proud of his country in looking at it. There seems scarcely to be a limit to the ingenuity of man, and especially of the Yankee man.

The only source of regret is, that after providing all these superb machines, the government has not provided also the skilful workmen necessary to make each one perform its appropriate functions. But beyond those necessary to put up and test the machinery, and keep it in order, the government has as yet provided none of the hundred mechanics and laborers who ought to be there to complete the plan of an Arsenal of Construction. Should we ever get a full treasury again, and the stealings about Washington and New York not go on increasing, we shall hope to see the plan carried out.

MR. GILMER.—The Winston Sentinel questions our right to interfere in behalf of Mr. Gilmer. We need not argue the point.

But it says that Mr. Gilmer "has not at any time, either publicly or privately, so far as we have learned, made a disclaimer of the facts of our [the Sentinel's] statements." The Sentinel has a short memory. Mr. Gilmer published such a disclaimer in the Sentinel itself. In that Mr. Gilmer emphatically denied the Sentinel's "fact" that he had franked hundreds of Seward's speeches. And he said that the few he did frank were either to those who wrote to him for them or to few personal friends, of both parties, not exceeding half a dozen as he believed, and always accompanied by an explanation of his purpose in sending them, which was to expose the ultraism of the black republicans. Now here was denial enough, and the Sentinel has not attempted to disprove one of the statements of Mr. Gilmer. That it *has* not, is evidence that it *cannot*. And until such an attempt is made, the Sentinel can scarcely be surprised that Mr. Gilmer himself, as well as his friends, is satisfied with his position before the public.

THE WAR OF THE ROSES.—Saturday's Giraffe is down upon the Standard with seven and a half columns of its own and Mr. Cantwell's of Raleigh and Mr. Williams's of Nash. Both papers seem determined to "fight on, fight ever." We wish them a merry time of it, but suspect that many of their Democratic readers have already said most heartily, "A plague on both your houses."

THE END OF THE WORLD.—A New Jersey paper says that Wednesday last, or certainly within three days after, was the time set down by the Adventists of Newark and other places as the end of the world. Considerable excitement existed among them on the subject, and several were baptized preparatory to this great event.

A HISTORY OF THE MASONIC LODGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—We have not heretofore mentioned a fact of which we have long been cognisant, that our townsman, Jas. Banks, Esq., was selected by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, (some years ago, we believe,) to hunt up the materials and put them in form, for a History of the Order, embracing of course a Biography of its most distinguished members, in North Carolina. The arrangements of the Lodge have been upon the most liberal scale, and under them, Mr. Banks, with his usual success in historical researches, has already collected a large mass of materials, some of them curious enough, and which he will probably complete and publish within a year from this time, in a volume of from 400 to 600 pages.

We have been reminded of the facts by the following article from the last Kinston Advocate:

"We had the pleasure of a visit last week, from our old friend James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville. We are pleased to see him looking so well. He is on a tour to that portion of the State where the eight original Masonic lodges were established, for the purpose of collecting such facts and data from them or their successors as may be of sufficient interest in aiding him in publishing a history of Masonry in this State.

Having never been initiated into the secrets of the mystic order, we are necessarily ignorant of what materials are competent, or in what manner they would be available, but of one thing we can speak with confidence, as we can with pleasure, that it is very doubtful whether any one within the limits of the State could have been selected, who is more competent and who would perform the duties with more ability, efficiency, and we may add with more satisfaction. Of this we can assure those of the fraternity who do not enjoy his acquaintance, as well as the public generally.

Mr. Banks has already, without the advantage of early literary training, or of subsequent official position, but with what is much better, a moral worth and native genius of a high order, made his mark indelibly on the tablet of distinction in the State, and bids fair to become one of her brightest intellectual lights and best benefactors. He has already contributed considerable for the interest of the State, and with the blessing of heaven, he is destined to contribute much more. He is one of those upon whom you can rely.

It is known to many of the more intelligent that he is the gentleman who, a year or so ago, espoused the cause of Col. Lillington, claiming for him the leadership of the American forces at the battle of Moore's Creek, Professor Hubbard, on the contrary, contending (and we think successfully) that Col. Richard Caswell was the hero of that "decisive battle of the Revolution." But during the whole of this discussion, conducted with marked ability and considerable length, each party maintained strict propriety, without suffering a disparaging remark or sentiment, either of each other, or of the worthy and patriotic heroes against whose claims they were contending for that particular honor. While Mr. B. strenuously, and no doubt honestly contended for Lillington, yet he was prompt to award to Caswell all the patriotism, efficiency, prominence and greatness to which his deeds on the battle field, in private life, and in the halls of legislation, entitled him. He was *not* a bigot who denied his worth, underrated his services, or sought to cast odium upon his great name. But on the contrary, appreciating the value of his distinguished services in "a time that tried men's souls," he [B.] is ready to award to Gov. Caswell that meed of merit due to a Revolutionary patriot, on any and all proper occasions. As a slight token of this feeling he manifested a desire to visit the grave of Gov. C. We therefore accompanied him thither on Thursday evening last, where we too had visited for the first time, although having seen it from the road hundreds of times. It is on an eminence near the brow of a hill, at the foot of which is a branch running South to the River, on the plantation of L. C. Desmond, Esq., about equi-distant from the A. & N. C. Railroad and Neuse River, with no emblem or mark to locate it. Mr. B. took a few notes, and we suppose that the public will have the benefit of them in due time.

He left this place on Friday morning for *Tarboro*. Success attend him in his mission."

MR. EVERETT AT CHAPEL HILL.—Mr. Everett's style of speaking seems to have been more admired at Chapel Hill than at some other points. A friend writes us:—

"Governor Everett's oration was remarkably well delivered here, and was received with universal admiration. He was very much gratified by the manner in which he was received by the students, and acknowledged afterwards that he felt its influence when he delivered his address."

The Hon. A. B. Longstreet, the President of the South Carolina College at Columbia, gave to the graduating class of that institution a not very cheering prospect of the world on which they were about to enter, when in his farewell address he thus addressed them:

"You are embarking upon a strange world, my young friends. It banished Aristides, poisoned Socrates, murdered Cicero, and crucified the Lord of Glory. The spirit of Themistocles, of Melitus, of Anthony and Caiaphas, is still in the world—greatly subdued and law-bound, to be sure, but not extinguished. You may expect, therefore, at times to be depressed by your rivals, condemned for your patriotism, and tormented for your benefactions; to have your confidence abused, your integrity derided, and to suffer a thousand impositions in smaller matters—from those from whom you had a right to expect better things."

We must be allowed to question the propriety of thus poisoning the minds of the youth under his charge by such an uncharitable view of the world on which they were about to enter. Better, it strikes us, point them to the deeds of the good and the great which make this world a very fair world, and urge them to imitate those deeds, than to tell them that every thing is hard, and unjust, and evil, and thus prepare *them* to treat the world as they are told the world will treat them—to be unpatriotic, uncharitable, and ungrateful themselves, because others *may* be so to them. Possibly the good old man who thus addressed them—lawyer, judge, statesman, divine, author and teacher as he has been—did go on to tell his young auditors that there was a bright side to his picture; but if he did, some uncharitable editor has stopped short of that, and only copied the dark side.

OUT OF OFFICE.—The Democratic Age, a monthly Magazine published at New York in place, we believe, of the Democratic Review, says that "Gen. Pierce was fit for nothing, for he fainted in battle, and turned out a *ninecompoop* in the Presidency. The genius of Marcy for government alone saved Pierce's administration from utter contempt."

We shall hear the same things said of Mr. Buchanan, so soon as his term of office expires, and his right to distribute the spoils ceases.

WHIG MEETING AT CARTHAGE.

In accordance with previous notice, the Whigs of Moore county met in the Court House at Carthage, on Saturday the 23d inst.

On motion of Dr. S. C. Bruce, A. R. McDonald, Esq. was called to the Chair, and George S. Cole and Devotion Davis requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a brief and appropriate address. Whereupon A. B. McEachin, Esq. introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Whigs of the fifth Congressional District contemplate meeting in general Convention at the town of Graham, in the county of Alamance, on Tuesday the 3d of May next, with the view of nominating a candidate to represent said District in the next Congress of the United States:

Be it therefore Resolved, That we accordingly meet our sister Counties in Convention as aforesaid at Graham, and with an eye single to the harmony of our party, endeavor by harmoniously co-operating with our aforesaid sister counties, to select some conservative gentleman, who can concentrate the views of the District at large, and who will discharge his duty as a Representative with unwavering fidelity to the Union, to the South, and especially to North Carolina.

Resolved, That we entirely endorse the course of our very able and efficient Representative, the Hon. John A. Gilmer, in the last Congress.

Resolved, That John A. Gilmer did in no wise betray the trust reposed in him by his constituents of the fifth Congressional District, by in any wise co-operating with the Black Republicans of the North, as charged by two-penny Democratic sheets throughout the State; and we therefore, in justice to Mr. Gilmer, denounce and indignantly repel said allegations, as wholly false and unfounded, and evidently intended to prepare the public mind for Democratic impositions during the approaching campaign.

Resolved, That while we are perfectly satisfied with John A. Gilmer as our Representative, we will nevertheless, for the sake of harmony in our party, surrender any preferences we may have, to the voice of the Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint sixty Delegates to represent Moore county in said general Convention.

Pursuant to the last resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen Delegates to the Convention: Thos B Tyson, A R Kelly, Dr S C Bruce, A B McEachin, Maj H C McLean, Col W B Richardson, J H Caddell, H B Cox, Jas C Dowd, Maj T W Ritter, S W Sowell, John Dunlap, Madison Fry, B P Fry, Esq, Jesse Bean, Esq, Gen W D Dowd, Alexander Kelly, Bethuel Coffin, Richard Street, Harris Tysor, Daniel McKenzie, Dr Murdo Street, Sheriff K H Worthy, Arch'd D McIver, W C Campbell, Absalom Kelly, Capt Alfred Kelly, Thos Rollins, Dr John McIver, P M Campbell, Malcom Buie, W J Williamson, Peter Shamburger, P K Myrick, Alexander McIver, J J Richardson, J S Ritter, Capt E C Phillips, Duncan M Sinclair, Esq, James L Currie, John Dowd, Sen'r, Devotion Davis, Cornelius Dunlap, Capt Hugh Leach, B P Person, Maj J C Jackson, James Davis, R A Cole, Capt John Stutts, Abram Stutts, Joab Cheek, T J Clegg, Eli Moffit, Dr Josiah Hedgepeth, T W Cole, Kenneth McIntosh, J T Phillips, A H McLeod, Malcom Kelly, Neill Cameron (Governor,) E R Partridge and Clement Dowd.

On motion of Alexander Kelly, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list.

A. R. Kelly was called on, and addressed the meeting in a very appropriate and forcible manner.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and the Greensborough Patriot, with a request that they be published.

On motion of Dr. S. C. Bruce, the meeting adjourned.

A. R. McDONALD, Chairman.

GEO. S. COLE, DEVOTION DAVIS, } Secretaries.

Limited Partnerships.—The Fayetteville Observer publishes the bill on limited partnerships introduced by our member, Thos. Sparrow, Esq., in the late Legislature, as having passed that body. We had learned with regret that the bill failed to be reached on its third reading in the Senate after having passed the House. If the bill did become a law, we are glad to hear it.—*Wash. Dispatch.*

We were informed by a member of the Legislature who was much interested in the matter that the Bill introduced by Mr. Sparrow became a law, having passed the Senate as it went from the House, without amendment. It was not among the captions of laws, we knew; but these were confessedly imperfect. We shall know some of these days.

RAIN AND HAIL.—A letter from Charlotte, dated April 23, and received this morning, says: "Yesterday evening we had a heavy rain and a good deal of hail. To-day it is about cold enough to form ice, but the wind is high. No frost last night, but if it should calm down to-night the frost will do great damage."

SUPPOSED TO BE DROWNED.—A man named Sessoms, a passenger on the Fanny from Wilmington on Wednesday last, was missing when the boat arrived at the Old Ferry Landing, nine miles below this place, and has not since been seen or heard of. The Captain of the Fanny last saw him at Elizabeth, when Sessoms asked to be landed at the Old Ferry. There is scarcely a doubt that he walked or fell overboard and was drowned.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.—The examination of witnesses closed on Friday last, except of three persons who had not been found. If they should not appear on Saturday morning, it was agreed that the case should be submitted to the jury on the charge of the Judge, without argument, except as to the instructions which the Judge will be requested to give to the jury.

The Judge ruled out evidence of the previous licentious character of Sickles himself.

FROM HAVANA.—An arrival from Havana states that up to the 18th inst., there was no sign of the fillibusters who, the N. Y. Sun pretended, were in possession of the island of Cuba.

The Slaver Wanderer—Arrest of Georgians.—We had a little episode to the Wanderer affair yesterday, which is worthy of note. Alexander Dopson, Wm. L. Rodgers, N. Handle, B. F. Hunter and J. F. McRae, all citizens of Telfair county and in attendance on the United States Circuit Court as witnesses—the first mentioned being the United States Deputy Marshal—were arrested yesterday forenoon by Constables Jones and White and committed to the jail of Chatham county. The arrests were made by virtue of warrants issued by Mr. Justice Russell, upon the affidavit of C. L. A. Lamar Esq., alleging that the aforesaid parties, together with others unnamed, "did unlawfully and fraudulently steal, take and carry away from the county of Worth, Reuben, Charles Cyrus, and other negro slaves, the property of deponent," &c.

It appears that the parties named were the United States Deputy Marshal and his posse, who arrested the gang of Africans as they were passing across the country some weeks ago, the slaves named being American born, and taken along as teamsters, &c. The Marshal, however, was willing to give them up as soon as their true *status* was ascertained, and they remained with the Africans at the request of the agent of the owner. Such we hear, at least, upon good authority.

The result of the case yesterday, was both curious and amusing. The prisoners were brought, late in the afternoon, before justices Russel, Staley and Connell, and required to enter into bonds in in the sum of $1,000 each, for their appearance before the next Superior Court of Worth county, then and there to answer to an indictment for larceny. As they were strangers in the place, and without friends, the prosecutor, Mr. Lamar, volunteered and became surety on their bonds. They were then discharged from custody.

Savannah Georgian, April 16.

Execution at Kenansville.—A Duplin county correspondent informs us, that yesterday, Clem and Andrew, the two negroes convicted of the murder of Mr. Boyett, were hung at Kenansville in the presence of a very large concourse of people, not a few of whom were females.—*W. Jour.*

DIED,

Near Wadesboro, on the 12th inst., CORNELIA ANN, daughter of Gideon E. and Judith R. S. Winfree, in the fourth year of her age.

An obituary notice of a young mother and child has been sent to us by mail. It is inadmissible, as the writer has not chosen to give us his name.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 25.

BACON,	9	a 12½	American	5½	a 6
BEESWAX,	30	a 00	English	4	a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18	a 20	LARD,	12	a 13
Adamantine	25	a 30	LEAD,	8	a 8½
Sperm	40	a 50	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	11½	a 13	Cuba	27	a 29
Laguira	13½	a 15	N. Orleans	45	a 50
Java	17½	a 18½	NAILS,	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 60	a 0 00
Fair to good	12	a 12½	Tanner's	70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	11½	a 11¾	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack	1 25	a 0 00
Gunny	18	a 20	Alum	60	a 0 00
Dundee	18	a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00	a 1 15
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	21	a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 00	a 2 25
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25	a 0 00
Bro. Sheetings	8	a 8½	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	11	a 11½	P. Brandy	1 60	a 1 25
FEATHERS,	40	a 45	N. C. Apple	85	a 0 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.	75	a 0 00
Family	6 50	a 6 60	N. C. Whiskey	60	a 0 65
Super.	6 25	a 6 35	Northern do.	38	a 0 40
Fine	6 00	a 6 10	SUGARS—		
Scratched	5 75	a 5 85	Loaf	12½	a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed	12½	a 13½
Corn	95	a 1 05	Coffee	10	a 11½
Wheat	1 00	a 00	Porto Rico	9	a 10
Rye	1 00	a 1 10	New Orleans	00	a 00
Oats	40	a 50	TALLOW,	10	a 00
Peas	90	a 1 00	WOOL,	18	a 19
HIDES—Dry	10	a 11	TURPENTINE—		
Green	5	a 6	Yellow dip	2 50	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin	4 50	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6	a 6¼	Hard	1 20	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7	a 7½	Spirits	43	a 43½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon—We note an advance in N. C. Bacon; sales are readily made at quotations. There has also been an increased demand during the past week for Cincinnati Sides and Shoulders; the market is well supplied, and holders are firm at 9 and 9½ for Shoulders, and 11 and 11½ for Sides.

Cotton—Has declined ½; very little coming to market. Shippers are not disposed to operate at present prices, and nearly all the transactions of the past week have been made by manufacturers.

Flour—Continues firm; no change of importance since our last review.

Spirits Turpentine—There appear to be so many prices for Spirits, that it is almost impossible to settle down on any one price. On Thursday, we note sales at 43½ to 44½; Friday, at 43 to 44; and on Saturday a considerable quantity changed hands at 44.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 22, 1859.

Turpentine, New Virgin $5, Yellow 3 05, Hard 1 75. No transactions in Spirits. Rosin, Common 1 35, No. 1, 4 25, Pale 5 50. Tar 1 75. Liverpool Salt 72½, *cash.*

Last sales of Spirits 48½; quiet. No sales of cotton since the 14th inst., and no disposition to operate. Flour quoted nominally at 6 75 for Super, $7 for Family; no transactions reported.

[The failure of the Warsaw mail leaves us without the Wilmington papers containing Saturday's report.]

P. S. Mail in—no change, except in Spirits, 48.

At New York, Cotton unsettled. Flour dull and irregular. Spirits steady at 50½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. April 22 and 23—Steamers Rowan and Fanny, with goods for J R Murchison, Murchison, Reid & Co, B Rose, N R Blue, W McIntyre, H McDonald, P Taylor, R Cook, S W Tillinghast, J P Elliott, S J Hinsdale, E J Hale & Son, H & E J Lilly, G McNeill, W Prior, D & W McLaurin, N McMillan, C E Leete, T Edwards, 718 Bars R R Iron, W C Troy, J Martine, J W Lett, W N Tillinghast, C H Haze, G W Williams & Co, A Ellison, H Saunders, G & Fuller, W Rail Road, Starr & Williams.

Cape Fear Line. April 23, Str Flora McDonald, with Goods for J Crawley, Heaben & Bynum, D Anderson, A A McKethan, S T Hawley & Son, Elkin Co, S Young, I H Foust, Mrs M Banks, G & L Brandt, C W Andrews, J N Smith, Tyson, Kelley & Co, Murphy, S C & L Fox, G W Sperling, and cargo of Ice for Worth & Utley.

Just Received!

PER Steamer Flora McDonald, 2 cases of very handsome MARSEILLES COATS, VESTS & PANTS, with Side-bands to match, forming in all a very tasty suit of clothes. Gentlemen desiring something entirely new and fashionable, will please to call at

G. & L. BRANDT'S,
South Side Hay Street,
Fayetteville, N. C.

April 25 8-2t

Second Spring Stock.

We are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a great variety suitable for

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

Also, a large stock of

Wool, Cassimere and Leghorn Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, &c. &c.

All of which were carefully selected by *one of the Firm*, and will be offered to *Wholesale buyers* at the lowest Market prices. All orders will be filled *with care.*

YARNS and SHEETINGS generally on hand at Factory prices. H. & E. J LILLY.

Fayetteville, April 25, 1859. 8*4t

Town papers copy.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of STEDMAN & HORNE, Jr., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

☞ ALL persons indebted will PLEASE call and settle their accounts.

J. C. STEDMAN.] [JAMES W. HORNE.

HAVING purchased Mr. Stedman's entire interest, I will continue the business at the old stand, where I will be happy to see my old friends and customers.

JAMES W. HORNE.

April 25 8-1m

Town papers copy.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!!

THE subscriber having lately refitted his ICE CREAM SALOON, at the Shemwell House, will be pleased to serve the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, on and after the 27th inst.

The Saloon will be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M., and kept open until 10 P. M.

P. SHEMWELL.

April 25 1859. 8tf

JAS. T. PETTEWAY,

Commission Merchant,

And Agent for Dawson's Line Steamers,

Wilmington, N C,

Solicits Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Corn, Flour.

Also orders for Groceries, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Guano, &c. &c.

REFERS TO

John Dawson, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.,
Dr. F. J. Hill, " " "
O. G. Parsley; " President Commercial Bank,
Dr. Thos. H. Wright, President Bank of Cape Fear,
E. P. Hall, Esq., Branch Bank of State of N. C.,
T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 25 8-3m

Large lot of Ready-Made Clothing At Auction.

H. GRAHAM will close out his stock of Ready-Made Clothing at Auction on Monday evening the 25th. The above stock will be offered at cost till day of sale. All who wish to supply themselves, will do well to call and make their selections before day of sale.

H. GRAHAM.
C. E. LEETE, *Auctioneer.*

April 20. 7-1w

Do you want nice fitting Pants?

If you do, be not careless in the fit of your Drawers. O. S. BALDWIN & CO. sell "Sherberts" French make, patent waist, just *the* cut that will help your Pants to fit elegantly.

April 25 1t

A superior article of Silk mix'd

CASS. BUS. COATS, selling at low figures at

O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S

Gentlemen's Clothing & Furnishing Store,

Hay Street.

April 20 1t

Umbrellas and Canes.

A LARGE assortment at

O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

April 25 1t

Alexandre's white and colored

KID GLOVES: Silk and Lisle Thread Do.; Half-Hose; Shirts; Collars; Drawers, &c., &c., at

O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

April 25 1t

Kerosene Oil.

LIGHT colored,—best quality. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Buckwheat Seed.

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

GLUE.

20 BARRELS Glue, for sale low by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Cod Liver Oil Jelly,

AND SYRUP OF PHOSPHITES. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Congress Water.

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorative.

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Citrate of Magnesia.

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Podophillin, Gelsemin,

STILLINGIN, LUPULIN, &c., &c. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 25 8-

IRONSTONE CHINA.

W. N. TILLINGHAST

IS now opening an Invoice of WHITE IRONSTONE CHINA, comprising an assortment of Dinner and Tea Ware, which was imported to his own order expressly to suit *This Market.*

This Ware is the LATEST STYLE and of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

His assortment of other Wares

is still good. Country Merchants may supply themselves on as good terms as by sending North.

April 23. 8-1m

R. LITTLE

HAS just received his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK of Goods, consisting in part of—

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS;

a good assorted lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

A Fine Lot of SILK, FUR, CASSIMERE and

LEGHORN HATS.

A fine lot of Calf Sewed and Pegged BOOTS and SHOES; Congress Boots for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies and Gentlemen's Umbrellas; Ladies' Parasols.

—ALSO—

Coffee and Sugar,

HOLLOW-WARE, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c.

He requests his friends and customers to give him a call, and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. The above stock will be sold cheap for cash, or on reasonable time to prompt paying customers.

Fayetteville, April 23. 8-4t

It has Arrived by the Flora.

THE best article of GOSHEN BUTTER ever brought to this market, is to be found at THE FAMILY GROCERY by D. ANDERSON.

April 23. 8-2w

A Lot of Superior Cod Fish.

ALSO, a few Bbls. Extra LADY PEAS, at $2 bushel. For sale by D. ANDERSON.

April 23. 8 2w

BUTTER.

5 FIRKINS, EXTRA ARTICLE.
2 DOZ. BEEF TONGUES.

For sale by GOLDSTON & FULLER

April 25. 1t

LOST.

ON Thursday last between the Market and U. S. Arsenal, A YELLOW MARSEILLES BELT, trimmed with narrow Linen, with metal Fastenings. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Observer Office. 1t

Real Estate at Auction.

THE desirable residence on Hay Mount, fronting U. S. Arsenal, and adjoining Mrs. Ochiltree, on the South, known as the McGary lot, recently occupied by Mrs. Horne.

House and Lot corner Maiden Lane & Scotch Alley, occupied by Mr. James McGilvary, including the House and Lot in rear, property of the late Miss Isabella Campbell.

The above property will be sold at the Market House at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, May 10, 1859.

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

April 23. 8-4t

Life and Labors of Rev. Daniel

Baker, D. D.:
The Methodist, or Incidents and Characters from Life;
The Pillar of Fire, by the author of the "Prince of the House of David";
Morning and Night Watches;
Chapman's Sermons, New Edition;
Memoir of Mrs. Stuck, by J. B. Jeter;
Testimony of the Rocks;
Presbyterian Psalms and Hymns, in velvet, morocco and plain bindings;
Baptist Psalmody; The Psalmist;
Bibles, velvet, morocco and other bindings.

April 23 E. J. HALE & SON.

A TREATISE

ON THE

LAW OF EVIDENCE,

TENTH ENGLISH EDITION,

WITH CONSIDERABLE ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

By the Right Hon. S. MARCH PHILLIPS and THOS. JAMES ARNOLD, Esq., one of the Police Magistrates for the Metropolis.

FOURTH AMERICAN EDITION,

With COWEN & HILL'S Notes, and with additional Notes and References to the English and American cases to the present time, including those added to the last edition by J. Marsden Van Cott.

BY ISAAC EDWARDS,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

In 3 volumes. Price $18.

Just published and for sale by

BANKS & BROS.

144 Nassau St., N. Y., and 475 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

The unequalled work of Mr. Phillips on the Law of Evidence has long been acknowledged.

This edition has undergone a thorough revision by Mr. Edwards, and has received an immense amount of labor, and is now as nearly perfect as can be made.

The American labor and talent bestowed upon the work are not less than that derived from the English source. The immortal notes of Messrs. Cowen & Hill, together with those of Mr. Van Cott, have been carefully preserved; and instead of being put in a volume by themselves, as formerly, they are now placed below the text—a disposition of them which will very much facilitate reference. The entire note and text are arranged in three compact volumes, with a table of cases, and an extremely full index to each. Mr. Edwards has carefully noted any distinctions that may exist between the English and American law, and has added all the late American decisions.

Several copies of this valuable work just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville.

A CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN

To make a Genteel Appearance in our Town this Season!

A. J. WOODWARD

Wants Twenty-five Young Men,

of good address, well built, and standing erect,

To be placed on the corners of the most prominent Streets in Town!

Those young men to be dressed in

The Latest and Most Improved Styles,

to show to the passers-by

The Mutton-leg sleeve Coat & Mutton-leg Pants,

The Celebrated Yoke-Neck Shirt,

(patented in the year 1858,)

THE CITY COLLAR AND LEGENE NECK-TIE,

which can be found at

The A No. 1

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

MARKET SQUARE.

THE GOODS

That the undersigned offers to the Public are of

THE LATEST STYLES!!!

And as you are all aware that he has NO HOUSES IN THE SOUTH, he cannot impose any old style Goods on those who may wish to purchase.

His Goods are not in the papers; they are in the Store.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE. ☜

A. J. WOODWARD,

Two doors below Hinsdale's.

TO THE LITTLE BOYS!

The 1st of May is drawing near,
And how will you appear?

YOU will all want to dress up and go to the Parties and Pic-Nics, and to accomplish your object you can call and get

A neat little Suit for little money,

At A. J. WOODWARD'S.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF PURCHASING

"THE YOKE-NECK SHIRTS"

Patented in 1848, can procure them at Reduced Prices

AT WOODWARD'S;

But as he has a Shirt which was patented in 1858, he would call the SPECIAL ATTENTION to those Shirts, as they are

Far Superior to any other in the Market.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

BEWARE OF SHIRTS that you cannot see the unpolished Linen. There is a great cheat in Yoke-Seam Shirts this season.

☞ SHIRTS OF ALL GRADES FOR SALE AT

WOODWARD'S.

☞ Town papers copy all the above one time.

BANK CAPE FEAR.

DIVIDEND NO. 99. April 23th 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 24 May.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r.

April 21. 8-42dM

BANK CAPE FEAR.

April 20th 1859.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington, on Thursday May 12th.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r.

April 21. 8-412thM.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

AS required by law, notice is hereby given, that I have received the Tax List for 1858. Those interested will do well to call at the Court House, where the List is open for inspection. Persons having property unlisted are requested to report to the Sheriff.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

April 23. 8-3w

Town papers copy.

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 7th March, a NEGRO WOMAN named LIZZA, aged about 36 years, spare built, quick spoken, and weighs about 120 lbs. I suppose she is lurking about Fayetteville, or in Robeson, N. C., or Marion District, S. C.

S. L. GIPSON.

Springfield, Richmond Co., N. C. 8*4t

NORTH CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1859.

Henry S. Crabb vs. Zimri Redditt.

IN pursuance of the order made in this cause, at Spring Term, 1859, notice is hereby given to the defendant that I shall proceed, on the first Saturday in August next, to take the account ordered, at my office in Asheboro', and in case said defendant fail to attend on the 1st Saturday in August, he is hereby notified to attend on the last Saturday in August.

Witness, A. G. Foster, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Asheboro' this 12th April 1859.

8*3w] A. G. FOSTER, C. M. E.

Wood's Hair Restorative;

MRS. ALLEN'S Do. Do.;
Lyon's Kathairon; Tricopherous;
Mrs. Allen's Zylobalsam;
Hair Dyes, Hair Oils and Pomades.

Just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.

April 20 7-6t

Eclectic Remedies, &c., &c.

PODOPHYLLIN; ASCLEPIN; GELSIMIN;
Stillingia; Lupulin; Tilden's Extracts;
Syr. Thosphates; Citrate Magnesia;
Congress Water; Salad Oil.

Just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

April 20 7-6t

House and Lot for Sale.

THAT neat and comfortable dwelling House and lot, on Arch street, is for sale. It is situated in a good neighborhood, and healthy part of town, convenient to business. The house contains six rooms and two fireplaces, and is in good repair. There is a good well of water in the yard; kitchen and outhouses; stable and carriage-house, and a better garden spot cannot be found in the place. Any information in regard to the above property can be had by calling on

H. GRAHAM.

April 20. 7-1w

Call and Settle Up.

ALL those who are indebted to me by note or account, are requested to call and settle up by the first day of May, or their accounts and notes will be put out for collection. H. GRAHAM.

April 20. 7-1w

BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.

W. BAKER & CO'S AMERICAN, FRENCH, HOMŒOPATHIC, and VANILLA PREMIUM CHOCOLATE, PREPARED COCOA, BROMA, COCOA PASTE, COCOA STICKS, SOLUBLE, HOMŒOPATHIC AND DIÆTETIC COCOA, CRACKED COCOA and COCOA SHELLS, celebrated as nutritive, salutary and delicious beverages, for more than three fourths of a century, are manufactured from Cocoa of the finest quality and warranted superior to any other Cocoa Preparations made in the United States. As nourishment for children, and persons in health, and as substitutes for Tea and Coffee in Nervous and Dyspeptic cases, they are invaluable and are recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

For sale by their Agents D. C. MURRAY, New York; WM. S. GRANT, Philadelphia; T. V. BRUNDIGE, Baltimore; KENNETT, DUDLEY & CO., Cincinnati; and by Grocers generally.

WALTER BAKER & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.

March 30 1*6m

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.

DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON.

Dec'r 27, 1858. 76*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—March Term, 1859.

A MAJORITY of the Acting Justices being present, It is ordered, that a Special Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 5th Monday in May next. All suitors, witnesses, and others having business on the Civil Docket only, are requested to attend.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859.

4*6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1859.

Thomas S. Lutterloh vs. Joseph L. Bryan.

Attachment and Levy on Land.—Judgment Conditional.

IN this case it appearing to the Court, that the Defendant Joseph L. Bryan has removed from this County so that process cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Joseph L. Bryan to be and appear at the next regular Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June 1859, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or Judgment final by default will be rendered against him and the Land levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859.

4*6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term 1859.

Thomas W. Holbert and others vs. N. A. Stedman and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs at law of Winship Stedman, some of the defendants in the above suit, are non-residents of the State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that said defendants be and appear at the next term of this hon. Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Chatham on the 3d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of March 1859.

2*6t] MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term 1859.

Luther Clegg and others vs. the Heirs of J. P. Clegg and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs of J. P. Clegg, Wm. Avent, Joseph Avent, Calvin Bray and wife Harriett, Britton Snipes and wife Elizabeth, and Thomas Clegg, are non-residents of the State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, commanding said defendants to be and appear at the next term of the hon. Court of Equity to be held for the County of Chatham at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, C. M. E., at office, the 3d Monday of March 1859.

2*6t] MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1859.

Charles Ivey, Jr., Lovely and Pinkney Flowers, Minors, by their Guardian, vs. William Edwards and wife.

Petition for Partition.

IN this case it appearing to the Court, that William Edwards and wife Nancy reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1859.

2*6w] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1859.

William S. Toulks vs. Thomas McCallum.

Attachment.

IN this case it appearing to the Court, that the Defendant Thomas McCallum has removed from this County, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore considered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or Judgment final by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1859.

2*6w] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Thos. S. Lutterloh vs. the Bank of the State, E. J. Lutterloh, George Harris.

Bill for an Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edward J. Lutterloh, one of the Defendants in this case, is a non-resident, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said E. J. Lutterloh to appear at the next regular term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1859, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, this the 23d March 1859.

800*6t] W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

TERRY'S

Infallible Destroyer.

THE advantages possessed by this article over all other like preparations are (in part) as follows:

First (*and principally,*) because it is not so dangerous to the human family, although for Rats, Mice, Crows, Moles, &c., it is the *quickest* and most *Sweet* remedy of destruction that can be found in the world.

Second, it being not altogether manufactured of mineral substances, but mostly of poisonous stuffs found in the woods, is not therefore liable to "dry up" so soon, but will remain "good as new" for a number of years.

Third, (and lastly,) it is eaten more greedily, while a much smaller quantity suffices, &c. But purchase a box and give it a TRIAL, you will never regret so doing.

Parties desiring the agency should address as follows for terms:

W. R. TERRY,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Rockingham, N. C.

☞ Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., WM. LONG, Rockingham, N. C.; also, by numerous travelling and local Agents throughout the South.

N B. Persons enclosing One Dollar to the above address will receive two boxes of this "Destroyer" by first return mail, postage paid.

Oct'r 1, 1858. 51*tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on Monday night the 8th instant, my negro man PETER. He is a fine carpenter, and will no doubt pass for a free man. He is very intelligent—full six feet high, bright complexion, rather slender built good teeth in front, and fine countenance, but if frightened will indicate it in the eye—had full face of whiskers and bushy head of hair, rather straight and black—dresses well in black clothing—wore an old cloth cap when he left. He is free to talk and well calculated to deceive. He will probably change his name, as I believe my aim is to be free.

He may endeavor to escape with wagoners or with some white man. The above reward will be paid on his delivery. JAMES H. McQUEEN.

Robeson county, N. C. March 15. 98-*tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to mutual customers. ☞He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 89-tf

THE LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN THE STATE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 23, 1858. 57-6m

WM. CARTER & SON,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers

OF ALL KINDS OF

Leather, Saddles and Harness,

Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N. B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER. WM. CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., } 96-

March 15, 1859. }

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Water Wheels! Water Wheels!!

WE are now manufacturing VANDEWATER'S IMPROVED

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish wheel and principal gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the wheel,* and if it does not come up to our figure, the wheel and gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

☞Reference given and required.

HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George Co., Md.
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va. 6-y

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agent for Pensions.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

Deep River Coal.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

GUANO.

370 BAGS GUANO just received and for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 18 6*3t

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS AND Buyers generally to their very heavy Stock of

Groceries & Hardware.

Consisting in part of

230 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
75 Bbls. Sugar;
17 Hhds. Do.;
33 Bbls. and Hf-Bbls. Mrs Miller's Eagle Mills and Bonn's Snuff;
50 Boxes and Kegs Soda;
35 " Tea;
26 " Starch;
100 " Glass, various sizes;
60 " Adamantine and Sperm Candles;
20,000 lbs. Western and N. C. Bacon;
400 Bags Corn;
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder;
Raisins, Soap, Candy, &c.;
500 Kegs Nails and Spikes;
100 Doz. Steel and Iron Hoes;
576 Pr. Trace Chains;
45 Doz. Eng. and German Wheat and Grass Blades;
50 " Shovels, Spades and Forks;
35 " Coffee Mills;
10 Tons and upward Hollow-ware & Plow Castings;

Also, a full and complete assortment of Hardware and Groceries not enumerated;

Blacksmith's, Cooper's and Carpenter's Tools;
10 Tons Hoop Iron;
A large assortment of Swedes, American and English Iron;
German, Blister and Cast Steel;
Shoe Maker's Material and Shoe Findings;

Saddlery;

50 Doz. Wagon and Buggy Whips;

In addition to our large and well selected stock of Shelf Goods, we have on the way and expect to receive in a few days, direct from the manufacturers in England, the heaviest stock of

Pocket and Table Cutlery,

Shears, Scissors, Razors and Files, ever offered in this market.

We shall also import during the year, 100 TONS SWEDES IRON, various sizes, from 1¼ to 12 inches; 50 tons of which we expect to receive about the 15th of June.

We shall ADD to our stock from time to time, as the trade requires; will at all times be prepared to offer inducements to Country Merchants, paying STRICT attention to orders.

March 9, 1859 95-3m

Finest Family Groceries for 1859.

ACKER MERRALL & CO.,

No. 132 Chamber Street,

Corner of College Place,
(Opposite Hudson River Rail Road Station,)
NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN

FINEST WINES, FINEST BRANDIES, FINEST SEGARS,
FINEST TEAS, FINEST COFFEES, FINEST SUGARS,
FINEST BUTTER, FINEST HAMS, FINEST TONGUES, and
FINEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

of every description, put up for Shipment to all parts of the World.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application.

March 24 99-3m

Hungarian and Honey Blade Grass Seed!

WE have this day received a lot of the Hungarian Grass Seed for sale. We are the regular authorized agents for Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Moore and Chatham counties. Those who have engaged are requested to call and get their several quantities as soon as convenient. Those who wish to obtain some of the seed had better call soon, as the supply which we shall be able to furnish this season will be limited. Explanatory pamphlets distributed gratis.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
At the old Stand of E. W. Willkings & Co.

April 9. 4-4w.

Hardware, Cutlery, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE; Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24. 66tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL; White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1858. 53-tf

Turpentine Hackers, Scrapers, Pullers and Dippers,

ALL of the first quality, can be had at M. A. BAKER'S GUN SHOP, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 15, 1858. 80tf

Notice to Turpentine Distillers and others.

I AM fully prepared to make or repair TURPENTINE STILLS, or do any thing in the Copper or Sheet Iron work, at the shortest notice.

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1859. 82tf

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS;
50 No. 10 Plows;
50 No. 11 "
25 No. 56 "
25 No. 60 "
Points, Bars and Mould Boards to suit.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.

Jan'y 12 79-

Butter, Cheese and Crackers.

10 FIRKINS Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes State Cheese;
10 Bbls. Soda and Butter Crackers.

Just received by C. E. LEETE.

Jan'y 12 79-

Gill Net and Seine Twine.

50 LBS. Gill Net Twine;
190 lbs. Seine "

Just received by C. E. LEETE.

Jan'y 12 79-

To Rail Road Contractors!

——JUST RECEIVED——

100 WHEELBARROWS,

light and strong, for the Rail Road. For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

March 29, 1859. 800tf

HAY! HAY!!

250 BALES PRIME HAY, just received and for sale by J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

March 28. 800-tf

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200 Bbls. of Herring.

FOR sale, very low, 200 Bbls Herring, by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 14 96

CHINA, GLASS,

AND CROCKERY.

W. N. TILLINGHAST

HAS received most of his Spring Stock, and has now in Store, a large supply of Common, WHITE GRANITE, BLUE, PINK, and other Earthenware. Also, a new style of *Purple-flowered* Ware, which is the prettiest colored ware in market. He has also a large stock of Glass-ware and Looking-Glasses.

March 10, 1859 95tf

NEW STOCK

Of Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

E. GLOVER

HAS returned from the North with a large Stock of Goods in his line, consisting of Watches of all kinds and prices, from $8 to $160; Gold Chains of all kinds and prices; Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings and Bracelets, a large stock; Gold Lockets, Finger Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Silver Spoons of all kinds; a fine lot Silver Cups, Plated Castors and Candle Sticks, Cake Baskets; Clocks, Military Goods and every thing usually kept in a Jewelry Store, which he is prepared to sell on reasonable terms. His friends and the public are invited to call and examine.

March 8, 1859 95-3m

Boots and Shoes.

WE are receiving a large stock of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, embracing every variety of style and quality,

Suitable for Spring and Summer Wear.

The Stock was selected with care from the best manufactories with reference to style and durability, which we offer cheap for cash, or to prompt paying customers.

—ALSO—

Trunks, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins, with a general assortment of Shoe Findings.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

March 14, 1859 96-6w

TRUST SALE CONTINUED.

THE Trust Sale of Jas. G. Cook will be resumed on 25th May next, when the lot east of his Store will be sold, unless it should be sold at private sale; the lot is 24 by 139 feet. At the same time quite a number of other articles.

SAMPSON BOON, Trustee.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1859. 4-ts

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it is not performing its functions healthfully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its duties. When the stomach is at fault, and the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the **Liver**—having ceased to do its duty, or has made it his study, for years, to find some remedy which will in some measure do what it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is what it claims to be, at least found, any person troubled with **Liver Complaint,** has but to try a bottle, and in any of its forms, a cure is certain. **These Gums** operate at once from place a healthy flow of bile, causing food to digest well, giving tone and health to the blood, and thus removing the cause of the disease—

Hiliousattacks are better prevented, by Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating a hearty meal will relieve the distress and prevent the food from souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, will cure **Dyspepsia** or Indigestion.

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia** spoonfuls will always relieve

Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for fifty cents, will cure **Chills and Fever.**

One dose often repeated will cure **Chronic Diarrhea** in its worst forms.

One dose often repeated will cure **Bowel** complaints, yield to the most violent attacks.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

Jaundice removes all salt from the skin.

A few bottles cures time before eating gives relish for food.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious** type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞**Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache,* all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York

Retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

JAS. N. SMITH and S. J. HINSDALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov'r 11. 62-1y

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Isaac Keerans and wife and others vs. John Bailey and others.

Bill for Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Seth F. Steed, Elisha Smart and wife Tabitha, Callerr A. Steed, Sion P. Steed, Willie Steed and wife Nancy, and Frederick Steed, are non-resident plaintiffs, and that John Bailey, Thomas L. Steed, and Samuel Kendall and wife Martha, are non-resident defendants, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for thirty days, notifying the non-resident parties to be and appear at the Court House in Troy, for Montgomery County, on Monday, the 16th of May 1859, when and where the undersigned as Commissioner, will proceed to take the account of the estate of Sam'l Steed, dec'd, now in the hands of Zebedee Russell and Isaac Keerans, receivers.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at Office at Troy, the last Monday in Feb'y 1859, and 83d year of American Independence.

6*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

S. H. Christian vs. Eli H. Scarboro, Adm'r of Ervin McRae, and Dawson A. McRae.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dawson A. McRae is a non-resident of this State, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in Fayetteville, for six weeks in succession, to notify the said D. A. McRae to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for Montgomery County on the last Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at Office at Troy, last Monday in Feb'y 1859, and in the 83d year of American Independence.

6*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Montford D. Williams vs. Eli H. Scarboro, Adm'r of Ervin McRae and Green Williams and wife Emesine.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Green Williams and wife Emesine, the defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State, It is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in Fayetteville, for six weeks in suecession, to notify the said Green Williams and wife Emesine to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery on the last Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office at Troy, last Monday in Feb'y 1859, and in the 83d year of American Independence.

6*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS $230,326.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,126 95, without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¼ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858, 2769.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,474,922 34
Amount premium notes now on hand,	224,968 23
Cash premiums received,	32,317 41

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steele,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington.

A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

☞The Company invite applications.

May 21, 1858. 13Y

ATLANTIC MUTUAL

Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

CAROLINA CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina.

THIS COMPANY being duly organized, is now prepared to receive applications for insurance upon **Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, Ships and their Cargoes,**

And most kinds of property, at remunerative rates of premium.

It is aimed in the organization of this Company, to make a safe medium for Indemnity and Protection to the assured in case of Loss. An honorable and upright course of dealing, and a faithful fulfillment of its contracts, will at all times characterize the business of the Company.

Applications for Insurance may be made at the office of the Company, or to its authorized Agents.

DIRECTORS.

John A Parrott,	William S Long,
Levi T Oglesby,	David W Bell,
W B Grant,	A B Chapin,
David S Jones,	Samuel Leffers,
Geo W Dill,	Joel H Davis,
Col Thos J Blakely,	D A Hargett,
Luke Blackman,	E Mallett.

OFFICERS.

John A Parrott,	President,
Levi T Oglesby,	Vice President,
W S Long,	Treasurer,
E A Thompson,	Attorney,
A B Chapin,	Secretary.
W B Grant, }	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W S Long, }	
David W Bell, }	

March 12. 96-6m

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two-thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will, on the 24 day of May next, being Monday of the County Court, expose at public sale, at the Court House door in Elizabethtown, a valuable Tract of Land, containing 250 ACRES, situate on Walker's Bluff, on the South-west side of the Cape Fear River in Bladen County, adjoining the lands of Isaac Wright and J. W. Russ. A portion of the Land is river-bottom and a part has been cleared and is in cultivation. It is all arable Land, and is well adapted to farming purposes. On the tract is an extensive bed of Marl, of good quality.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HOWARD WILKINSON

Elizabethtown, N. C., April 8. 6*3t

Bank of Fayetteville,

16TH APRIL 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Hall of the Bank, on MONDAY, THE 16TH OF MAY next, at 12 o'clock, M.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r

April 16 6*tm

Carolina City Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Ten or Fifteen desirable Lots in Carolina City. Persons desirous of purchasing can on application to Wm. B. Grant, Esq., at that place, be furnished with the plat, prices, &c.

THEOPHILUS EVANS.

Fayetteville, April 8. 4-3t*

Cape Fear Plantation for Sale.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 Acres, owned by Wm. L. Hall of Brunswick. Persons desirous of purchasing may apply to WM. H. HAIGH or BENJ. R. HUSKE, Attorneys at Fayetteville, or to JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.

Nov. 27, 1858. 67-9tpd*tf

$30 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 17th instant, my NEGRO BOY HECTOR. He is 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well built. His complexion is of a dark yellow or copperish color, his voice somewhat hoarse; has a peculiar nose, very low and nearly of the same size in its whole length. His central point for visiting will no doubt be at A. Fairley's, Esq., in the lower end of the county; where he claims to have a wife; but to avoid pursuit, he may make his head-quarters some 10 or 15 miles distant. He has a half-sister at D. Jones's (Gum Swamp;) relations at and in the vicinity of Adamsville, S. C.; in Richmond county at Angus Graham's. He has also relatives at and in the neighborhood of McPhaul's Mills, Robeson County.

The above reward of $30 will be given for his delivery to me, or his confinement in jail so that I get him again. JOHN MALLOY.

Stewartsville, Richmond co., N. C., } 92*tf

Feb'y 22, 1859. }

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for Likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the

Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. McARTHUR.

Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859. 95-1yrpd

Notice.—Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.

EVERETT PETERSON.

Feb'y 14, 1859 88-9m

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish, at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order. BEVERLY ROSE.

July 8. 26tf

Second Spring Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE received and are now opening their second supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising a splendid selection of the newest styles of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hoop Skirts, Ready-Made Clothing,

With a large variety of NOTIONS, to which the attention of Wholesale Buyers is invited.

☞STRICT ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS. ☜

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 9, 1859. 9tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, 1859.

Spring and Summer Stock.

J. C. THOMSON

INVITES the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and complete assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Persons wanting goods in his line are invited to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His large and varied assortment assures him that he can please them in all respects. He offers his goods at low prices for cash, or to prompt paying customers. He has also a good supply of TRAVELING and PACKING TRUNKS—cheap.

J. C. THOMSON,
Market Square

April 7 8-4w

"NEW SPRING GOODS"

AT LITTLE'S MILLS.

AUSTIN & BRADLEY

ARE receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, bought in New York for CASH, at low-down prices. They take this method of informing their former patrons and the public that they are able to exhibit the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered at their place, and which they are determined to sell at low prices for cash or on the usual time to good and prompt payers, and respectfully ask their friends and the public to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Price and examine our stock of

American and English Prints

from 6¼ to 12½ cents, Silks, Barages, Robes in different styles, Brilliants, Ginghams, Hoop Skirts, Crape Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Head Dresses, Roches, Flowers. In fact every thing that the Ladies may need and bound to please.

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Italian Cloth, French Drap d'Ete, Tweeds, Ky Jeans, Milledgeville Jeans—a large stock. Plain and Fancy Cottonades, Marseilles, Nankeens, Linen Goods—a great variety. In fact, almost any thing you want for Spring and Summer. A large stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing

for men and boys, Hats—a Hat for every man and boy that will come and buy. Bonnets and Bloomers, Boots and Shoes—a large and fine assortment, Umbrellas, Parasols, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, Buggy and Wagon Whips, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery Glassware, Stoneware, Castings.

GROCERIES,

consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, and every thing usually sold by grocery men. A general assortment of Drugs and Dye Stuffs, a large lot of Bacon and Mess Pork. In short, the goods are here, more than we want to keep long.

AUSTIN & BRADLEY

Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C., } 6*tf

April 9, 1859. }

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER, 1859.

ERRANT & WILSON

RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous friends and customers of Robeson County and vicinity that their Stock is now complete; embracing the most excellent assortment of

*Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Dress Trimmings, Bonnets and Mantillas; Clothing, ready-made, a superior article; a beautiful stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, H